FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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LATER FROM EUROPE!

SERIOUS OUTBREAKS AGAINST THE CATHOLICS IN BELGIAN TOWNS!!

NEW YORK, June 14.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, with Liverpool dates to the 3rd instant, has arrived. Her news is of considerable importance. She brings 100 passengers, including Monsieur J. P. Labach, the bearer of important despatches from France.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, visited Victoria at Osborne on Saturday, and returned the next day to Calais. On the passage he was saluted by the English ships, and also by the American frigate *Susquehanna*, which was then lying in the Roadstead.

The brevity of the Duke's stay in England as compared with his stay in France, has been much commented on by the English press.

The English Persian Treaty has been fully ratified.

A great conflagration had occurred at Constantinople, which destroyed thirteen hundred houses.

The British troops had evacuated Mohammerah.

Serious political outbreaks had occurred at Brussels, Antwerp, and other Belgian towns, growing out of the anti-Catholic feeling prevailing. Several Convents, Nunneries, and Jesuit Colleges had been attacked, as also the Bishop's Palace at Liege. The troops interfered, and at last accounts order was nearly restored everywhere, but at Brussels. Here the Civic Guard were kept under arms, and the troops were in readiness for any emergency.

The mob commenced the outbreak with cries of "down with the priests! down with the Catholics! down with Convents!"

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 16.

The steamer Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th, has arrived.

The news is of no particular importance.

The British Parliament had assembled, but nothing important had transpired.

The disorders in Belgium have been suppressed and quiet prevails.

Markets.—Cotton was unchanged. Sales of the week 26,000 bales. The market closed with an advancing tendency for inferior qualities after the arrival of the steamer Canada.

Breadstuffs are dull, and prices have declined.

SPIRIT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract from Irving's Life of Washington.

"Lord Cornwallis, when left in military command at the South by Sir Henry Clinton, was charged, it will be recollected, with the invasion of North Carolina. It was an enterprise in which much difficulty was to be apprehended, both from the character of the people and the country. The original settlers were from various parts, most of them men who had experienced political or religious oppression, and had brought with them a quick susceptibility to wrong, a stern appreciation of their rights, and an indomitable spirit of freedom and independence. In the heart of the State was a hardy Presbyterian stock, the Scotch Irish, as they were called, having emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and thence to America; and who were said to possess the impulsiveness of the Irishman, with the dogged resolution of the covenanter.

"The early history of the colony abounds with instances of this spirit among its people. 'They always behaved insolently to their Governors', complains Governor Barrington in 1731; 'some they have driven out of the country—at other times they set up a government of their own choice, supported by men under arms.' It was, in fact, the spirit of popular liberty and self-government which stirred within them, and gave birth to the glorious axiom—'the rights of the many against the exactions of the few.' So ripe was this spirit at an early day, that when the boundary line was run, in 1727, between North Carolina and Virginia, the borderers were eager to be included within the former province, 'as they payed no tribute to God or Cæsar.'

"It was this spirit which gave rise to the confederacy, called the Regulation, formed to withstand the abuses of power; and the first blood shed in our country, in resistance to arbitrary taxation, was at Alamance in this province, in a conflict between the Regulators and Gov. Tryon. *Above all, it should never be forgotten, that at Mecklenburg, in the heart of North Carolina, was fulminated the first declaration of independence of the British crown, upwards of a year before a like declaration of Congress.*"

An Abolitionist Quizzed.—Under this caption, a Holly Springs, Miss., correspondent of the Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer* relates the subjoined anecdote:

The following amusing scene actually occurred last Summer between a citizen of our town and a Yankee on board one of the Northern steamboats, perhaps upon the Hudson.

Our Southern friend discovered a disposition in a very genteel-looking man on board the boat to open a chat with him, and nothing loth to hear what his friend had to say, he indicated by his manner that he was approachable; whereupon the following dialogue ensued—

Yankee—Well, sir, I wish to ask you one question: I hope it will be no offence.

Southerner—Certainly not; I will hear you with pleasure.

Yankee—Well, sir, is it true that they work negroes in the plow at the South?

Southerner—I will answer you in the favorite method of you own countrymen, by asking you a question or two.

Yankee—I admit the right, sir.

Southerner—How many negro men do you suppose it would require to draw a good large one horse plow?

Yankee—Well, I suppose six or seven—say seven.

Southerner—What are they worth per head?

Yankee—Well, I suppose $800.

Southerner—That would be $5,000. Now, what would one large, strong horse cost?

Yankee—I guess about $100.

Upon this the Southerner looked a little quizzical at his neighbor, who, without waiting to hear the conclusion, started and stammered—

Well, I—I—I knew it was a lie!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1857.

THE STORE TAX.—As the Sheriff of this county has given notice to the Merchants that this tax must be paid on the 1st of July, it may be well to state the present law on the subject. Previous to the present Revenue law, the tax was payable on the 1st of April, and was estimated by the purchases of the merchant from April to April. By the present law it is payable on the 1st of July, and is one third of one per cent on the amount of his purchases from the 1st of July last, to the 1st of July proximo, whether the goods be of this or any other State.

Sheriff McNeill has been instructed by the proper authority to issue licenses to merchants who pay the tax, to carry on their business from the 1st of July 1857 to the 1st of July 1858, (and not to April as formerly.)

A STAR AT MID-DAY.—As some of our readers probably never saw a Morning Star—never rose so early as "when the morning stars sang together"—they may be interested to hear that "for a few days only" that luminary will exhibit itself at mid-day. It had quite a respectable audience, or congregation, or town meeting, in this place on Tuesday, when at and after 11 o'clock, with a bright sun shining, it was very distinctly visible to the naked eye, a little past meridian in the heavens.

We learn that Venus is now at about its nearest point to the earth, and is consequently more brilliant than usual. Those who have seen it before day, speak of its brilliancy as worth even the effort to get up at that unreasonable hour to see. There are also two other brilliant planets visible before day, though not large enough to be seen at mid-day.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening 13th inst., learns that the health of Hon. J. C. Dobbin is slowly improving. His cough is still troublesome, but "his general health is better."

We are glad to be able to state that our information corresponds with the above.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The National Intelligencer, in publishing an extract from a letter from Chapel Hill, giving an account of the late Commencement, takes occasion to speak thus kindly of the venerable institution, of which the Senior Editor of the Intelligencer himself was a member, nearly sixty years ago:—

"This excellent institution—in its solid value furnishing so just a type of the virtuous and unostentatious old Commonwealth of which it is the child and ornament—which has during the last fifty years given to the public so many honored magistrates, jurists, and statesmen, we are glad to find, is steadily advancing in the path of success and usefulness, under its sterling President and Faculty. It is at present more prosperous than at any former period."

OLDEN TIMES.—A friend who has an eye for every old thing that may furnish materials for History, has handed to us some old newspapers, printed in Fayetteville, from 1798 to 1810. They are funny specimens of paper and typography, as compared with the mammoth sheets of the great cities now, and even as compared with the Fayetteville papers of the present day.

The paper of the oldest date, "The North Carolina Minerva, and Fayetteville Advertiser;" was printed every Saturday, by Hodge & Boylan, the latter being the venerable Wm. Boylan, who is still living in Raleigh, in a green and vigorous old age. Think of that! the Fayetteville Editor of 59 years ago still amongst us!

In the "North Carolina Intelligencer and Fayetteville Advertiser," of Aug. 14, 1807, printed by Ray and Black, we find the following letter of President Jefferson, in reply to a tender of the services of the Fayetteville Independent Company, in the then anticipated war with England—a tender which the Company made good by serving at Wilmington when war afterwards broke out. We understand that on the Records of the Company the resolutions offering their services are duly recorded, but there is no copy of the President's reply:—

Answer of the President of the United States to the Resolutions of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.

To Captain JOHN MCMILLAN, and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.

THE offer of your service in support of the rights of your country merits and meets the highest praise; and whenever the moment arrives in which these rights must appeal to the public arm for support, the spirit from which your offer flows, that which animates our nation, will be their sufficient safeguard.

To the legislature will be rendered a faithful account of the events which have so justly excited the sensibilities of our country, of the measures taken to obtain reparation, and of their result; and to their wisdom will belong the course to be ultimately pursued.

In the mean time it is our duty to pursue that prescribed by the existing laws; towards which should your services be requisite, this offer of them will be remembered.

I tender for your country the thanks you so justly deserve. TH: JEFFERSON.

Washington, July 31, '07.

In the paper of same date we find a List of Letters which shows the great lack of mail facilities at that time, for there were letters in the Post Office here for persons in various parts of Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Richmond, Sampson and Moore counties.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The Magistrates of Stokes county have followed the example of Guilford, and Edgecombe, and Warren, and Cumberland, by appropriating $2000 to purchase breadstuffs, to be sold to the needy at cost and charges. It is said there has been much anxiety and suffering in some parts of Stokes, on account of the scarcity of provisions and provender.

N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of this Institution, on Friday and Saturday last, (as we learn from the Raleigh Standard)—present, Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Wake, John A. Taylor, of New Hanover, E. J. Erwin, of Burke, Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt, and Kemp P. Battle, A. M. Lewis, Edward Cantwell, and W. W. Holden, of Wake,—eighteen applications for the office of Matron were received and considered. Miss Minerva T. Mendenhall, of Guilford county, received the appointment. A detailed Report of the Executive Committee was submitted and approved. A careful examination of every part of the Institution was made, and every thing found in a satisfactory condition. It is expected that the gas and water works will be completed by the 10th of July.

"On Saturday evening (says the Standard) eight patients—two females and six males—were brought before the Board by the Superintendent, and discharged. They appeared to be entirely restored. They conversed rationally and sensibly, very frankly declaring that it was fortunate for them that they had been sent to the Asylum, and expressing the belief that they were again prepared for the duties of life. Such a result, while it is gratifying to every friend of humanity, furnishes at the same time the best evidence of the competency and fidelity of the officers of the institution, and of the benefit which may be realized from it by those unfortunately bereft of reason.

"The meetings of the Board were characterized by entire harmony and the most cordial good feeling; and they separated, to meet again in November, with renewed confidence in the advancement and prosperity of the institution, and themselves encouraged to persevere in the discharge of the duties confided by the Legislature to their hands."

THE WHIGS OF LOUISIANA.—160 prominent Whigs of Louisiana have issued an Address earnestly urging a re-organization of the Whig party. They declare themselves "alike dissatisfied with the reckless and partizan legislation of the Democrats and with the violent proceedings and proscriptive tenents of the American party;" in favor of naturalized citizens exercising such rights as they have by law, but desirous to amend the naturalization laws so as to protect the country against undue foreign influence. They are opposed to mingling spiritual with temporal or political questions.

We altogether sympathize with the movement of these Louisiana Whigs, and wish it the fullest success.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—An unfortunate difficulty between Mr. Macoy, President, on the one hand, and the Professors and Students on the other, has led to the resignation of the President and all the Professors, and the suspension of all College exercises until the 1st of Oct. next. The difficulty appears to have been a question of veracity, which engaged the earnest attention of the Board of Trustees, who finally resolved that there was no ground for imputation against any of the parties. But as it was necessary for the interests of the College to re-organize the Faculty, the President and Professors were requested forthwith to resign, which they all did.

Ballots were then had for several professorships, and the following gentlemen were re-elected to those previously held by them: Prof. John Leconte, Prof. Joseph Leconte, Prof. W. J. Rivers. Rev. Whiteford Smith was elected Professor of Sacred Literature. Mr. L. McCandless, of Camden, was elected Professor of Literature. The Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics, and that of History and Political Economy, were left to be filled in September next.

It was also determined that the Faculty be authorized and requested to appoint from their number a Chairman to discharge the duties of President until the next meeting of the Board.

MORAVIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—This is the title of a neat duodecimo volume of some 200 pages, lately published by Mr. O. A. Keehln, Bookseller at Salem, N. C., to whom we are indebted for a copy. It is an authentic history of the Salem settlement, compiled from the well kept records of that ancient and interesting town, by Rev. Levin T. Reichel of Salem.

We have not had time to examine the book particularly, but anticipate pleasure in doing so and making extracts from it such as are likely to interest our readers.

The example is one that may be followed with advantage by other towns in our State. Many of them can furnish ample materials for a small volume of sufficient interest to secure the author against pecuniary loss. Our own town has an indefatigable searcher after its abounding interesting incidents of the olden time, and we look forward at no very distant day to printing the notes which he has been so long and so earnestly engaged in taking.

A Green Rose.—One of these extraordinary natural curiosities may be seen at Thorburn's seed store in Broadway. The leaf, stalk, buds and flower are all like those of ordinary roses in form, but all of one uniform green color. The parent stalk is said to have come from Japan.

Albany Journal.

Thorburn need not have gone to Japan for a green rose. There are plenty of them in this State, from which they have been sent to other States of the Union. It is quite probable this one at Thorburn's came from North Carolina; but then it will sell better as from Japan.

Letter to the Editors from Montgomery County.

Our wheat crop in this vicinity is looking fair for an abundant crop. Disasters however are looked for. Should the weather continue clear and warm a few days longer, I apprehend but little danger. Some of our farmers have commenced cutting this day.

We learn that the health of D. K. McRae, Esq., our Consul at Paris, is greatly improved; and that he has it in contemplation shortly to return to this country.—*Wilmington Herald.*

STORM IN CHARLOTTE.—Private letters and the Charlotte Democrat give sad accounts of the furious storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning, which occurred in that beautiful town on Wednesday afternoon last. The storm lasted but a few minutes, but it was quite destructive.

At the Rail Road Depot, the large Shed was blown down. A part of the roof of Springs' immense Steam Mill was blown off, and the building seriously damaged. The tops of the chimneys of the Court House were blown down and the roof greatly damaged. The chimney and part of the parapet wall of Brawley's three story store fell upon the roof and crushed through two floors. Several persons in the building and on the pavement in front narrowly escaped injury. A dwelling in the rear lost a chimney, &c. A chimney of the Charlotte Hotel fell on the roof without breaking through. Mr. Trotter's carriage shop, a thin brick building, was blown down, and several new buggies, &c., considerably damaged. A chimney on Dr. Pritchard's Drug Store blown down. The Grave Yard wall and several beautiful monuments were greatly damaged by two large oak trees falling on them. The Liberty Pole in Public Square was thrown down and broken in several pieces. Mr. Howell's stables were blown down. Trees and fences were prostrated, carriages blown about and broken.

"The scene was terrific, (says the Democrat;) and to add to the alarm, amid the flashing lightning and howling thunder, the cry of fire was raised, which caused many to vacate their houses and take the open streets. But fortunately no fire occurred.

"It is not certainly known that the lightning struck any building, although many suppose that it did. From what we could see and learn we incline to the opinion that it did not strike anywhere in town. Eye witnesses inform us that the lightning could be seen playing up and down the railroad track while the cloud was hovering over head."

More Storms.—On Wednesday there was another terrific storm in this vicinity. At Mr. C. D Wallace's farm, near this place, there was a perfect tornado, which took up large trees by the roots, and blew down a barn upon a negro man. The negro was not killed, but considerably hurt for a time.

In Marlborough and about the North Carolina line, a large extent of country was stripped of trees, fences, &c. &c. Just here we had some very sharp lightning but not much wind.

Yesterday some very heavy clouds passed over our town and crossing the river poured out their floods upon our Marlborough neighbors. We learn to-day that they carried with them one of the most violent and destructive tornadoes ever known in that part of the country, as well as a great deal of hail. We have not heard the particulars as to the damage done.—*Cheraw Herald.*

Pearls.—The Murfreesboro' correspondent of the Petersburg Express, speaking of the recent discovery of Pearls in New Jersey, says that beautiful specimens have been found time and again in this State. On the Neuse river they are sometimes picked up as large as of the size of an ordinary nutmeg. There is a pearl now in the Museum of the Chowan Female Collegiate Institute in this place, which was taken from an oyster a few miles below New-Berne, that would make the mouths of the New Jersey Pearl Hunters water to look at. It is of an azure pinkish color, variegated in circles extending from the centre to the periphery. In shape it is a flattened globe, its diameter 6 or 8 lines. It is well worth observation, as are many other articles in the collection, among which are specimens of nearly all the valuable minerals in the State, of gold, lead, copper, iron, silver, plumbago, besides curiosities of the vegetable and animal. It is probably the largest collection of curiosities in the State, and especially interesting to a Carolinian.

[The reader of Hawks's History, vol. 1, will find that Amadis and Barlowe, and Sir Richard Greenville, mention the discovery of pearls in the waters of North Carolina. Our eye rests at this moment upon pages 85, 114, and 115, where the fact is mentioned; and we believe there are other similar notices in the volume.—OBSERVER.]

GREAT SALE OF COFFEE.—29,656 bags of coffee were sold in New Orleans on the 13th inst., said to be the largest sale ever known in one day. One lot of 27,000 bags was bought for export to Europe.

FIT END TO A CAREER OF CRIME.—A man named Edward W. Hawkins was hanged at Irvine, Kentucky, on the 29th ult. for murder. He was not quite 21 years of age at the time he paid the penalty of violated laws; yet he confessed that he had murdered four persons, and married six wives, one of whom committed suicide on discovering his character. This is a specimen of total depravity.

In connection with this instance of youthful depravity, we may notice the fact, as it is stated to be, that a majority of the mob at the late election riot in Washington city was composed of boys under 18 years of age; and the additional fact that the mob which hanged some negroes in Louisville recently was mainly composed of the same materials.

The present generation of men is none too good, it must be confessed; but the prospects for the next are certainly considerably worse.

A report was circulated last week at this place, that bills on the Farmer's Bank at Elizabeth City were not current. We are authorized to say that this report is not correct, and that all the banks in North Carolina are sound and in good condition.—*Clinton Independent.*

A Bear Killed.—Mr. Solomon Hall, of Hallsville, Duplin county, killed a lage Bear, a day or two since, within two miles of the village. Bruin, being hard up for provender, unwisely went too near the dwellings of his foes and paid the penalty of his rashness.—*Wilmington Herald.*

A teetotaller, being asked the meaning of syntax, wittily replied, "the tax one has to pay for getting drunk."

Floral College.—We have had the pleasure of attending the commencement at this institution on the 9th inst. This College is under the direction of Rev. Daniel Johnson and lady, together with several assistants, and is in a very flourishing condition. The annual oration was delivered by James Banks, of Fayetteville, N. C., who in his usual manner entertained the audience for nearly an hour. There were several young ladies who graduated, and wore their new-gained honors modestly and gracefully. The school numbers about seventy students, and will open again on the 15th of July with an increased number.

Cheraw Herald.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The exercises of Commencement of this Institution begins the 15th of July next. The graduating exercises are on Thursday the 16th. M. B. Smith, Esq., of Wilmington will deliver the annual address before the two literary societies on Wednesday, the 15th.

Salisbury Banner.

THE DANGER OVER.—The Comet having failed to keep the appointment made for it by some German astronomer, to strike this earth on Saturday last, those who were persuaded that there was to be an end of the world are happily relieved of their fears. For ourselves, we have scarcely mentioned the prediction, for we recollect the period of Millerism, when so many credulous people lost what little sense they ever had, in the belief that the world was to end on a certain day because a crazy fellow said it would so end.

The Wilmington Journal makes sport of the Comet after the following fashion:

From the Wilmington Journal.

GRAND PROCESSION.

THE MOON,
(With two horns aboard.)
The Great (Bull) Dog
SATURN,
(With his hoops on.)
THE MAN THAT STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON.
CAPRICORNUS,
(The William Goat.)
ARIES,
(The he-sheep.)
DR. CUMMINGS
mounted on
THE COMET!!!
with its tail driv up.
THE [printers'] DEVIL.
THE WOOLLY HORSE.
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
With his Seventy Wives.
THE MUSIC OF THE SPHERES.
THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
An Ass-tronomer looking through a glass—of brandy.
LITTLE NIGGERS.

The ceremony of receiving the Comet will take place in the Town Hall, when finished. The Comet is in no hurry, and the Town Hall isn't too. The Comet will be refreshed with a few barrels of Spirits, and blaze along quite comfortably.

N. B.—A performance at night in the new Theatre, when the Company will play the d——rama in general.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

The Comet—Minute and Particular Account of its trip, and the obstructions it met with.

7 A. M., JUNE 13th, 1857.—We have not yet heard of the comet. Inquiry at every available point has elicited nothing new. Bets are offered two to one that the visiter will not arrive. Six reporters—dispatched to the State House steeple, the High School Observatory, and the City Shot Tower, Smith's Island, Manayunk, and the Almshouse—have returned without any information. The one sent to Manayunk, a short, stout man, thought he saw a piece of the tail, and tried to stand upon his dignity to get a better view. It wouldn't support him—the tail escaped, and he was brought home on a gravel train. Great excitement exists at the Almshouse, the paupers refuse the fare, declare it unfair, and say that if the comet strikes they will join with it. At Smith's Island four men have ensconced themselves in an Evans & Watson Fire Proof Safe, with provisions for a month and a keg of lager.

LATER.—10 o'clock, A. M. The following despatch is just received from Squankum, New Jersey:

SQUANKUM, (N. J.) June 13th A. M.

Messrs. Editors: Work has ceased. The people have just completed a hole in the sand two and a quarter miles in depth. The tail of the comet will be run into this, and immediately secured by a chain of circumstances. The luminous head will then be used during the coming summer to illuminate the country.

A very good idea—the tail might be split into pieces and used for opening Jersey clams. They turn every thing to account in that kingdom over the water.

Still no news of the aerial visiter in this City of Love. Thermometer at 81 deg. in the shade, and four ladies seen in the streets without hoops! Significant! Our reporter has just returned from consulting a spiritual medium. Reporter pretty near became a medium himself—very fond of spirits. Says that the rapper declares progress, having just been conversing with Thomas Paine. Paine advises that the steam fire engine be put in readiness, with an editorial from the "Daily Blower" on top to keep it down, and enable it to sustain the shock. Thomas also thinks that the comet is now passing the "Great Bear" preparatory to a descent upon the little Bears of the Third street Stock Exchange. (*Note* for the comet—don't forget the Bulls.)

STILL LATER, 12 o'clock M.—Great sensation every where—crowds rushing to Vine street—comet plainly visible in the northwest—large fiery round body—tail not perceptible—alarm bell struck—six of our debtors pay up, and ask forgiveness. * * * *

Pshaw—The comet turns out to be a red-headed girl, hanging out clothes on top of a house; great disappointment; the six debtors aforesaid come back and want to borrow. Thermometer 83 deg.

LATER YET, 1 O'CLOCK P. M.—Sweltering! The Trombone reports having examined a curious looking aerial body about forty miles above Manayunk. His report interesting:

"Nen ich fertzig meilen var fon der Manayunk, den haben ich gessechen un der hoche, cider tremendous, great big comet. Es gaet noch der erde."

The Trombone promises further disclosures, which we await with anxiety.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.—Mrs. Hornyan, the great planet reader, having been consulted, (fee $1—no deadheads,) gives information calculated to cause sinners to shake in their shoes. She says: "The end of the world is coming!" Our reporter left, and has since taken to reading his catechism with avidity. His creditors will please call and receive their money.

2½ O'CLOCK P. M.—As we go to press we learn the most astounding tidings. A despatch by an oyster sloop on the Delaware reports an earthquake on Reedy island and the destruction of the Quarantine station. The earthquake was progressing northward up the Delaware, and the comet was following in the air just above it. Its conductor (seated on its tail) expressed an intention to "make a hit" on the residence of body snatchers, anti-city railroad men, mormons, spiritualists, fortune tellers, and blacklegs.

P. S. 2.36 MINUTES P. M.—The comet has stuck fast in the mud in the streets just below the navy yard. Blessed be the street commissioner.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

The Comet—Important Intelligence.—Special Despatches of the Bulletin.

CONSTELLATION OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS, June 13, 9 A. M.—The comet has just come across the South Pole. He looks as if he had had a stroke of the sun.

SOUTH POLE, 9½ A. M.—The comet's tail came in contact with the pole and slightly damaged it, besides deranging the wires. No lives lost, and nobody to blame, as the accident was unavoidable.

ORION, 10 A. M.—The equinoctial line is out of order, so that we have no intelligence from the comet.

LEO, 10½ A. M.—The comet has just passed, and announced that he is bound to strike some one of the smaller planets of the solar system; but whether Mercury, Venus, Mars, the Earth, or Uranus, it is impossible to say; most probable the latter.

LUNA, 12 M.—The comet is coming near, and presents a very striking appearance.

LATER.—The man in the moon has just been struck. It is feared that the moon cannot shine alongside of the comet.

STILL LATER.—The man has recovered and struck back. Result doubtful.

LATER THAN EVER.—The comet is evidently damaged. A writ *de lunatico inquirendo* will have to be taken out.

WASHINGTON, 2 P. M.—President Buchanan has issued a proclamation warning the comet off, and threatening to send an expedition against him. Gen. William Walker has been closeted all morning with the President, and will probably command the expedition. Of course the comet will not dare to touch the earth, and no more fears need be entertained.

A Democratic Convention of delegates from the different counties comprising the 2d Congressional District met in New-berne, on Thursday last, the 11th inst. As was to have been expected, the Hon. THOS. RUFFIN was unanimously nominated for re-election.

The nominations for Congress by the American and Democratic parties in this State are as follows:

1st District—	W. N. H. Smith, American.	
	H. M. Shaw, Democrat.	
2d	"	Thos. Ruffin, "
3d	"	Warren Winslow, Dem.
4th	"	L. O. B. Branch, "
5th	"	John A. Gilmer, American.
		M. Q. Waddell, Ind't Amer.
		Stephen E. Williams, Democrat.
6th	"	R. M. Puryear, Amer.
		A. M. Scales, Dem.
7th	"	Burton Craige, Dem.
8th	"	T. L. Clingman, Dem.
		Wm. J. Wilson, Ind.

Wilmington Herald.

The execution of McDonald, on Friday last, at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, is represented to have been a shocking affair. He had been tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on a certain day; but the period fixed for his execution was postponed by Gov. Bragg until Friday last, so that he could have time to examine and consider the application for a pardon that had been sent up to him in McDonald's case. The Governor, not deeming this a proper case for executive clemency, refused a pardon; and the wretched man was brought out for execution. He reached the scaffold in an exhausted state, paralyzed by fear, as we understand; and being held up by the Sheriff, the rope was placed around his neck. Even before the drop fell, his limbs gave way, and he sank upon the scaffold, so that many persons thought that he died from extremity of fear, before the judgment of the law was executed.

McDonald, it is said, had strong hopes of a pardon until the hour of execution arrived, when his fortitude entirely gave way, and he was led out more dead than alive—a warning to evil doers of the terrible vengeance of the law.

Wilmington Herald.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. D. McBryde, ISAAC H. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Johnston County, to Miss JULIA J. SMITH, daughter of the late William Smith.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. J. B. Martin, Mr. GRAY CULBRETH to Miss SALLY PARKER,—all of Cumberland county.

In this county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Neill McDonald, Mr. ALEXANDER J. MONROE of Moore County, to Miss CHRISTIAN M., daughter of Alexander Johnson, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, CATHARINE STEPHENS, infant child of Thomas A. E. and Catharine Evans.

In Montgomery, Ala., on the 2d inst., JOHN FRANKLIN ASHLEY, aged 1 year and 5 months, son of E. P. and A. M. Ashley, late of Robeson Co., N. C.

At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Effie Gilchrist, in Richmond County, N. C., Miss FLORA MCNEILL GILCHRIST, aged 14 years, 7 months and 18 days.

Just 13 months and 8 days before, this deeply afflicted family were called to part with a beloved husband and affectionate father. A remarkably quiet, affectionate and dutiful daughter, and obliging sister, just blooming into womanhood, is suddenly cut down, and thus all her own bright and cherished hopes, and the high expectations of her family, are blasted by the untimely frosts of death.

Miss Flora's mind had been seriously impressed on the subject of religion for more than two years, and since that time her careful study of the Bible, her daily and earnest prayers, her quiet and consistent life, her careful avoidance of sin, her deep interest in the preaching of the word, and her patient endurance of the will of God—for though her body in a few weeks was wasted away to a skeleton, yet no murmur or even complaint escaped her lips,—these things inspired the hope that this opening flower has only been transplanted from the barren soil of earth to bloom with more freshness, beauty and fragrance in heaven.

J. P. M.

At Magnolia, Duplin Co., on the 12th inst., Mrs. SOPHIA OATES, wife of Lewis C. Oates, and daughter of P. Cromartie, of Bladen.

From the Charleston Mercury.

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

History of North Carolina: With maps and illustrations. By Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D. Vol. I. Fayetteville, N. C. E. J. Hale & Son, 1857.

The public, not simply of the "Old North State," but of all the States of the South, have been, for some time, eagerly anticipating the publication of this history. They were told, long since, that Dr. Hawks had the subject in hand, and they had every guaranty in the learning, experience, practice, studies, and general ability of the author, that the work would be one of completeness, authority and value. It is, accordingly, welcomed in the first instalment, with a degree of enthusiasm which exhausts the first edition as soon as published, and renders a second an immediate necessity. The copy before us is of this second edition, and it will soon, in all probability, be followed by a third. So should it be. We augur well, from the general awakening of the South, to the necessity of providing our own histories, as a good promise of what we should expect, in the final assertion of our independence as sovereign States. Next to the assertion of our mental and moral character as a people, must be the assertion of our social and political equality as States.

But this enthusiasm in regard to this publication is not wholly due to the merits of its author. There is an intrinsic value and interest in the history itself, which our people feel, and which renders unquestionable its attractions. North Carolina was the original Virginia. North Carolina was the first region, in this Western World, which received a British colony. It was, in fact, the maternal colony of the whole British empire in America. It is identified with Walter Raleigh, and that fearless man-woman-sovereign, Elizabeth, of England. The first child of British stock was born in North Carolina. The first seeds of American Independence were planted in her virgin soil. She, like Virginia and South Carolina, has been one of the great national States, from which have issued those fearless swarms by which the Southwest was planted; and more, perhaps, than any other State. She preserves, with the original simplicity, the original virtue of her character. Her history, by the way, is especially identified with that of South Carolina; the two colonies, for a long season, having slept in the same bed, under the watchful eyes of the same government—not actually twins at birth, but growing together as twins, for a long period of time. If for no other reason, this should be sufficient to commend her history to the lovers of our own.

We should welcome her history for another reason: it is the work of one of her own sons—a son of the South—full of enthusiastic admiration for his native soil, and quite as well prepared, by love and patriotism, geniality and devotion, as by intellect, for the proper assertion of her character. Like South, North Carolina has been disparaged by selfish and fraudulent historians, naturally hostile to the region whose histories they nevertheless presume to write. They have mutilated and fouled her chronicles, as they have mutilated and misrepresented ours. She has been made the butt of small wits, who have made the very magnificence of her dimensions a matter of disparagement; and it has been the favorite policy of politicians to appropriate her statesmanship, while impugning her wisdom and resources; thus doing a double wrong, at once, to her rights and reputation. It had become as needful to her as to us, to insist upon a native historian.

And Dr. HAWKS has, thus far, been true to her argument. His first volume, which is now before us, embraces the period between the first voyage to the colony in 1584, to the last in 1591, inclusive. His plan is somewhat peculiar. He gives us the chronicle history, the original documents, carefully revised, with an explanatory or running commentary; which removes all obscurities of the text. He follows this collection and commentary with a comprehensive historical summary, including a critical analysis, which leaves nothing doubtful in the narration. In these reviews of the chronicle, in these summaries of the detail, he examines the commentaries of other historians; discusses their issuable points, and corrects their mistakes, while showing their presumption and absurdity. Incidentally, his work is biographical; and we have, in addition, brief sketches of the character and claims of the first voyagers. *En passant*—by the way—at p. 125, he says, referring to the chronicle; "We are at a loss to explain what LANE means by the Light Horseman." We think that, upon reflection, Dr. HAWKS will conclude, as we do, that "Light Horseman" is a pet name for a favorite and fast boat or pinnace. See the phrase in the original—"which word was not so soon spoken by him, and the *Light Horseman ready to put to shore*, but there lighted a volley of arrows amongst them in the boat, &c." So again; at p. 134: "I had sent the *master* of the Light Horseman, &c.; to gather up all the canoes, &c., and to take as many as were going from us to Dasamonquepeuck, but to suffer any that came from thence *to land*. He met with *a canoe going from the shore, overthrew the canoe* and cut off two savages' heads," &c. All this seems clearly to indicate the operations by a boat, one of special swiftness, employed to stop other boats on the water, and where *literal horsemen* could not operate at all. The matter is a small one, but this seems to us the only proper way of explaining or understanding the phrase. Sailors have pet names for favorite crafts always, and a very swift boat, employed as we employ cavalry, for forage, scouting, &c., might very naturally receive the name of horseman. We know that LANE had no horses with him, and the phrase, at all events, must be figurative.

Dr. Hawks is a vigorous, masculine writer—earnest, forcible, free and bold. He is always clear and intelligible. His style is simple and inornate; sometimes careless, as is natural to the sanguine temperament and the extemporaneous speaker. He is not ambitious of utterance; but delivers himself directly, as the thought occurs, in its own suggested language. We note some carelessnesses which, in another edition, might be revised. He speaks for example, of "ascending *up* the stream or river." These are small matters, but in a work of such general excellence, it is well to set them right. We shall look anxiously for the succeeding volumes. We entreat the author not to suffer his ardor to cool by too much delay, but to strike while the iron is hot—while the public desire seems so decidedly to warm to his labors—and so heartily to appreciate what he has already done. We can say but little of this volume which shall not be of unqualified approval. Here are all the proper documents, all closely and critically scanned; the sources of information complete, and the obscurities of the quaint originals made clear; and at the close, this whole is summed up in a well written and satisfactory narrative. Our copy of the work comes through the hands of McCarter & Co., of this city.

The Trenton Gazette says a woman in Ocean county, N. J., was frightened to death a few days since. She had heard of the comet, and seeing the pine woods on fire, was possessed with the idea that the world was burning up, which threw her into convulsions, resulting in death.

From the Salisbury Herald.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE---COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857.

I have just been in attendance on the Commencement of this Institution. On Wednesday a large audience assembled on the College Campus to witness the procession of the two Literary Societies. Our ears were saluted with sweet music from the Richmond Brass Band, which performed well their part.

After the procession, WILLIAM HOOPER, D. D. L. L. D., delivered the Annual Address before the Societies. It was a masterly production, and adds one more testimony to the high reputation which this learned Scholar and able Divine has already acquired.

The Valedictory Sermon was preached on Thursday by the Rev WM. POINDEXTER, of Virginia, and will doubtless be remembered by all who heard him, as replete with sound doctrine and much profound thought.

Below, I give you, Mr. Editor, the exercises of the Graduating Class. The speeches were good, and evinced much knowledge on the various subjects upon which they wrote. In short, the whole affair was full of stirring interest, and pleased the friends and supporters of this growing Institution, which is doing so much good for our State, and especially for the denomination under whose direction it exists. A SPECTATOR

1.—Latin Salutatory, J. C. Devin, Henry, Va.
2.—Destiny of Republicanism—H. D. Fowler, Wake.
3.—The Earnest Man, Wm. H. Jordan, Bertie.
4.—Our Country, J. C. Devin, Henry, Va.
5.—L' Histoire, J. D. Boushall, Camden.
6.—Nineteenth Century—C. S. Ellis, Wilmington.
7.—American Literature and its influence, A. F. Purify, Wake.
8.—Influence of Government, J. D. Boushall, Camden.
9.—Valedictory, C. S. Ellis, Wilmington.
10.—Degrees Conferred.
11.—Address by the President.

A Supply of Corn.—It will no doubt be gratifying to the citizens of the county, to learn that James Sloan, Esq., the accommodating and indefatigable agent appointed by the county court of Guilford, has just made a purchase of 2500 bushels of corn in the city of Norfolk, which will be received and deposited at the different Stations along the Rail Road in the county, in the early part of next week. The county has been particularly happy in the selection of an agent for the important and responsible duty of supplying the necessities of the people, in this time of great scarcity, and no more suitable person than Mr. Sloan, could have been selected, or one who would have devoted more time and attention to the matter. Mr. Sloan has sacrificed a great deal of valuable time, which might have been more profitably employed, so far as he was personally concerned.

Mr. Sloan, together with this last purchase, has bought for the county, 5,000 bushels of corn, about 2500 of which has been disposed of. While in Norfolk, Mr. Sloan received the assistance of Messrs A. M. McPheeters & Co., and Messrs Anderson & Reynolds, free of charge, for which kindness, we, in the name of the citizens of Guilford, make our grateful acknowledgments, and feel satisfied that our people will hereafter remember them in their business transactions with the city of Norfolk. Dr William Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and Mr Wilson, President of the Seaboard Rail Road, were also very kind and attentive to Mr. Sloan, kindly proposing to convey our corn on their respective roads at half price. We record this fact with pleasure, though we must confess, that it is attended with some mortification, that we cannot make the same statement, as to the liberality of the North Carolina Road, which passes through the very section of country, for the relief of whose citizens this corn was purchased. We would also mention in this connection, that the Wilmington and Weldon Road has heretofore made the same liberal offer.

Greensborough Patriot.

Pea Nuts or Ground Peas.—The Commissioner of Patents has received from Mr. Daniel Shaw, of Lillington Hall, North Carolina, an interesting description of the cultivation of this nut, which has been successfully raised for several years. The crop of last year (1856) amounted to over one hundred thousand bushels, worth $1.25. As soon as the frost is out of the ground the land is broken up, and about the middle of April laid off with the plough thirty-three inches each way; two or three peas are then dropped in the crosses thus made. The plants are kept clean with hoes and ploughs until the vines cover the ground; but no dirt is put on the vines. In October they are dug with a rake or plough. Hogs are then turned into the field, and they soon fatten upon the peas left upon the ground. When the vines are left upon the land for the hogs to feed upon there is no crop that improves the land so much.

W., C. and Rutherford Road.—We are gratified to hear (and our information is authentic) that the Magistrates of Rutherford county propose to subscribe $100,000 to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad; to be submitted to the people of the county for ratification or rejection on the 6th August next.

We also learn that the Justices of Cleaveland county have determined to make a subscription of $50,000 to the stock of the company; the vote of the people to be ascertained on the 3d Thursday in August (20th).—*Wilmington Herald.*

Indecent Haste.—The haste with which the dead are often buried, is as perilous as it is indecent and unfeeling. A remarkable instance in point is just related in a letter from Cleves, Hamilton Co., Ohio, which says: "Wat. Eckman a wealthy citizen of this place, was taken violently ill on the morning of the 15th, and apparently died at about 5 o'clock the same day. Next morning the deceased was coffined and jolted in a market wagon to the Berea church, a distance of two miles, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Lee. The service was about concluded, the last hymn was read, and the choir was about to 'strike up,' when they were suddenly annoyed by discordant and very unmusical sounds and kicks, which it seemed obvious were going on inside the coffin. At least half of the congregation broke for the door, and the balance were about to follow, when the Rev. Mr. Lee descended from the pulpit and in a loud voice ordered the coffin to be speedily opened, which was done, when it was found that the supposed deceased, was not only alive and kicking, but was struggling manfully to free himself from his—to him—mysterious confinement. The blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose, but in a very few minutes he was able to speak. He was carried to the house of Abram Patterson, Esq., about two hundred yards from the church, and a physician sent for, who remained with him until the next morning, when he was able to walk about the room."—*New York Examiner.*

A Pleasant Family Party.—On the 1st instant a man, residing near Mine Hill Gap, Pa., while amusing himself at a manly pastime of beating his wife, was shot and seriously injured with a pistol in the hands of his son, who is quite a lad.

From the Utica Herald, of June 15.

Extraordinary Phenomenon—Loss of Life—Mysterious Movements of an Atmospheric Body.

On Saturday afternoon very many of our citizens noted the appearance of a very remarkable formation of nebulous or cloudy substance extending from the heavens nearly to the earth, where it seemed to diminish almost to a point, but expanding gradually as it ascended, until the peculiar form was lost in the clouded sky. This remarkable and tunnel like column of cloudy mist, passed over the city at about four o'clock, and was remarked not only by its peculiar appearance, but by a rushing, buzzing noise, as it swept off in the direction of Deerfield. It was watched for some moments, and the people generally believed it to be a water spout, as its conical form corresponded with all ideas of such natural phenomena. It soon passed from sight, and was made the sportive conversation for the hour, without the least just conception of what the body consisted, or of its destructive power. Its effects however, have been most wonderful, and may justly attract the attention and scrutiny of the scientific world.

The conical mass settled to the earth a few minutes past four, at a point near the residence of Milo Root, in Deerfield, where one or two fences were torn down and scattered about the fields. Here the destructive power seemed merely to touch the surface; between this point and the residence of Nathan Budlong, in Schuyler, a distance of one or two miles, a prostrated tree or fence only attest to its destructiveness. At Mr. N. Budlong's the mysterious agency settled to the earth, and in an instant scattered a barn to pieces, and tore up several trees on the opposite side of the road; next the well house of Mrs Richardson, which was standing directly in a southeasterly line from where it first touched the earth, was demolished, and quite a number of trees in her orchard were destroyed; the path of destruction then tended in a direct line to the southeast, as marked by numerous prostrate trees and riddled fences, until it approached the Baptist parsonage house, occupied by a Mr. John Warren.

Mr. W. informs us that he was engaged in his garden at about four o'clock and saw the approach of the cloudy object, as it threw up the trees. As its course pointed in the direction of his own house he ran to the dwelling, caught two of his older children, and called to his wife to save the other three and herself by following him to the cellar. The husband had descended two or three steps with his charge, and the wife, with an infant and two older children had reached the cellar door when the house was struck. The whole frame work was lifted from the stone foundation; the entire wood work above the first floor was carried some twenty feet and then dropped in grand perfection of ruin, while the first floor with the sleepers attached, which caught in the foundation, was finally turned roof like over the entire mass.

Mr. Warren, with two of the children, remained in the cellar enclosure, without injury; Mrs Warren was found on the ground about ten feet from the cellar door, almost entirely stripped of her clothing, and so severely injured about her neck and body that she died, within an hour after the calamity, although entirely conscious; her infant was found near by and almost entirely free from injury, yet utterly destitute of clothing; a little boy who was following his mother to the cellar is now lying unconscious from the wounds he received in the common wreck. His recovery is very doubtful; an older girl escaped without any injury. The dwelling was two stories, 18x26 feet, and substantially built. In rear of it was a barn, distant about five rods, 25x32, feet, which was literally shivered into splinters.

Next in the due southeasterly line of its course it uprooted several large trees, scattered the fences, crossed the road and demolished a large barn, belonging to Mr. John M. Budlong. This building was of recent and very substantial build, and 35 by 50 feet upon its base, yet the destructive element tore it to pieces, scattering large timbers about the fields at a distance of from five to fifteen rods, distributing parts of the roof in various directions, and actually taking up an iron cylinder threshing machine, weighing perhaps four hundred pounds, and deposited it at least eighty feet from the barn. A cow belonging to Mr. B. standing near the barn, was killed without any apparent outward wound. About 80 rods farther on in a direct line, a smaller barn belonging the same gentleman was demolished, and what is very singular in this instance, but little of the material of which it was constructed is to be found anywhere. A few shivered boards and timbers alone attest to its previous existence. The dwelling of Mr. Budlong had a narrow escape. A shingle or two torn from one corner of the roof indicate how narrowly it escaped destruction.

Beyond the premises of Mr. B., for about a mile, prostrate trees and fences evidence the track of the destructive messenger. It however seemed to have released its hold upon the earth soon after leaving the farm of Mr. B., for it was distinctly seen to rise from the surface and dissolve its conical shape into a general cloudy form. The phenomenon was followed by violent rain and wind. Two men at work in a field saw the strange apparition approach and took to their heels, barely escaping its track as it passed on. It seemed to rise from the earth in four or five minutes from the time it was first seen, and the evidences before us of destruction lie in a district not over four or five miles in extent, in a due southeasterly direction from where its first touch was felt, and in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever of material substance presented itself in this track was swept away and the ruin presented is certainly fearful to behold.

Had the mysterious body settled upon this city and passed down Genesee street, there would not at this hour remain a vestige of its present formation. Of what the destructive power was composed we are not prepared to affirm, but of its force we can truthfully attest. Huge trees were tossed from their deep rooted resting places as readily as a gardener would pull up a radish from the sandy earth; fences and even fence posts were scattered in all directions as if they were chips, and buildings offered no more resistance than a clapboard to a forty horse power engine. The moving mass of ruin is represented by all who saw it to have been a vapory substance; it was not accompanied by any wind or storm, but seemed an independent agency, travelling on its own account, at a speed perhaps a mile a minute. In its motion there was a constant revolution, and when it was rising this whirling peculiarity became more terrific and violent. The peculiar buzzing sound which was noticed in its passage by our own citizens was also remarked by the people along its course in Deerfield and Schuyler. Yesterday several parties visited the scene of disaster and all agree that no description of the utter ruin wrought can suffice to convey any just conception to the public mind.

Refusal to Pay Taxes.—Gov. Walker is likely to have trouble very shortly. At Lawrence, Kansas, on the 1st instant, a meeting of free soilers took place, at which it was resolved not to pay the taxes imposed by the territorial legislature. The immediate cause of the meeting was the appearance in the city of deputy Sheriff Fairn, who came in the execution of his duty as tax collector.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIGS OF LOUISIANA.

The Whigs of New Orleans have during the past month held several informal meetings on the subject of re-organizing the party, and have now issued an address signed by several hundred of their most prominent citizens, and appointed an Executive Committee. The address is brief and so expressive of the Whig sentiment of the whole country that we publish it entire:

We the undersigned, representing the wishes of the great mass of our Whig fellow-citizens, make this declaration:

Under the present condition of our political and municipal affairs, the Whigs of New Orleans deem it a duty to re-organize the party. We are in a minority; but we believe our influence, exercised collectively, and carried to the support of the moral and conservative men of all parties, will be productive of good, and calculated to restore political propriety both in the primary proceedings of the people, and in our legislative assemblies.

We are alike dissatisfied with the reckless and partizan legislation of the Democrats, and with the violent proceedings and proscriptive tenets of the American party. We would gladly lend our aid and counsel to wiser and more temperate action.

The object of our re-organization is not selfish, beyond our interest in good government. We do not desire to live upon the government, but to be permitted to live decently and industriously under it. We are willing, as citizens to bear our proportion of the public burden, and our immediate object is to lend our services to aid in curing the political evils of the day, which we regard as oppressive and degrading.

It is far from our purpose to censure the great mass of our fellow-citizens who differ with us in politics. We believe them as patriotic as ourselves, and that they are also dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs. We appeal to them in the spirit of brotherhood and ask the co-operation for our common welfare.

As Whigs, we are conservative in politics; respecting the laws and usages of our Fathers, from whom we inherit our Civilization and our Liberty. In Arts, Agriculture and Commerce, and in the desire to elevate the moral and social condition of mankind, our impulses are Progressive. We are devoted, heart and hand, to the American Union, under a strict administration of our Federal Constitution, and are equally opposed to Northern and Southern fanatics or traitors, who would rob us of our patriotism or dismember our country.

With reference to certain discordant questions of the day, we have this to say:

As a political body we have many sympathies with the American party. They are for the most part of our family. Under a sense of injury, they, we think, have gone beyond legitimate redress, and become themselves aggressors. We cannot agree with them to deprive our naturalized citizens, directly or indirectly, of any political privileges acquired by law, or to regard them otherwise than on terms of political equality. We are, however, in favor of amending the naturalization laws, to protect the country against undue foreign influence, and are especially desirous that the election laws of Louisiana should be so amended as to prevent, and not n encourage, fraudulent voting.

We are opposed to mingling spiritual with temporal or political questions; and believe it is the natural and inherent right of man, without interruption from his neighbor, to worship God after the dictates of his own conscience.

We earnestly recommend our brother Whigs throughout the State to organise, and assert their political independence, and to sustain the Whigs of New Orleans in carrying out the objects herein set forth. We also invoke the aid and support of all good citizens.

BOSTON, June 17.

American State Convention.—The American State Convention, assembled in Boston, rejected yesterday the Louisville Platform, and adopted that put forth at Springfield.

Hon. Mr. Banks was nominated for Governor on the 5th ballot.

What Uncle Sam Has Done.—The following contrast is felicitously noted by the Brooklyn Eagle:

Uncle Sam, after carrying on business for the past eighty years, having three wars, buying territory from France and Mexico, building railroads, speculating in a bank, and trading with all creation, comes out with a snug little balance on hand of twenty-two millions, enough to set up several millionaires, and which makes Sam a millionaire among nations. Since our revolution England has quadrupled her national debt, and other nations of Europe have run up a score nearly in proportion, while Sam has paid off his debts, bought real estate, and has money laid up for a rainy day.

The Bonded Warehouses of this city are full and over-full of goods, products &c., awaiting the new Tariff, July 1st—which makes some of these articles "free," and on others reduces the duties. Sugar, we are told, is in large quantities on the quays, thus exposed—because it cannot be put in the Bonded Warehouses, which are full. A large quantity of Linseed, (free July 1st,) from Calcutta, is on board ship, and cannot be landed—because there is no where to put it.

The Collector has been applied to to relieve the merchants who are in this strait,—but he contends he has no power under the Law. Fresh Bonded Warehouses cannot be employed for free goods,—when other articles are already in them. The Secretary of the Treasury has also been appealed to,—but we have not heard his reply.

There seems to be a surfeit of good things coming on the 1st of July,—the day when the old Tariff dies and the new Tariff is born.

N. Y. Express.

Quite a Mistake.—The Baltimore Republican tells a story of a young man who fell in love with a young lady residing in one of the residences in Upper-Tendom. The lover fearing a repulse from the head of the family, conducted his courtship in a clandestine manner. The upshot of the matter was that an elopement occurred, and the parties were married. After the marriage the bridegroom proposed that they should return home and procure the father's pardon. Judge, then, of his dismay when, with a trembling voice, she informed him that, although she possessed the name of the gentleman in question, she was not related to him in the slightest degree, and was employed in his dwelling in the capacity of a seamstress. Thus all his visions of a secured fortune were scattered to the winds, and the scene of recrimination which ensued was terribly out of character for a newly-married couple.

A nervous old man, whose life was made miserable by the clattering of two rival blacksmiths, prevailed upon each of them to remove, by the offer of a liberal pecuniary compensation. When the money was paid down, he kindly inquired what neighborhood they intended to remove to?

"Why, Sir," replied Jack, with a grin on his phiz, "Tom Smith moves to *my* shop, and I moves to *his*!"

The New Orleans Picayune has been presented with an apple grown in that city—"the first New Orleans apple," it says, "we ever saw." It grew on a tree about four feet high.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

This day is the anniversary of the adoption of the American Flag, a resolution having been introduced in the American Congress, June 13th, 1777, "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." There is a striking coincidence between the design of our flag and the arms of General Washington, which consisted of three stars in the upper portion and three bars running across the escutcheon. It is thought by some that the flag was derived from this heraldic design. History informs us that several flags were used by the Yankees before the present national one was adopted.

In March, 1775, a minor flag with a red field was hoisted in New York, bearing the inscription on one side of "George Rex and the liberties of America," and upon the reverse, "No Popery." General Israel Putnam raised on Prospect Hill, July 18th, 1775, a flag bearing on one side the motto of our Commonwealth, "Qui transtulit sustinet;" on the other, "An appeal to Heaven"—an appeal well taken and amply sustained. In October, 1775, the floating batteries of Boston bore a flag with the latter motto, and a pine tree upon a white field, bearing the Massachusetts emblem. Some of the colonies used in 1775 a flag with a rattlesnake coiled as if about to strike, and the motto, "Don't tread on me."

On the 2d January, 1776, the grand union flag of the stars and stripes was raised on the heights near Boston, and it is said that some of the regulars made the grand mistake of supposing it was a token of submission to the King, whose speech had just been sent to the Americans. The British Register of 1776 says: "They (the rebels) burnt the King's speech, and changed their colors from a plain red ground to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies." A letter from Boston, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, in 1776, says "the union flag was raised on the 2d in compliment to the United Colonies."

The various flags we have mentioned, the Pine Tree, Rattlesnake, and the Stripes, were used according to the taste of the patriots, until July, 1777, when the stars and stripes were established by law. At first a stripe was added for each new State, but the flag became too large, and Congress foreseeing, possibly, the spirit of annexation, reduced the stripes to the original thirteen, and now the stars are made to correspond in number with the States.

The American flag is one of the most beautiful that floats upon any land or sea. Its proportions are perfect when it is properly made—one half as broad as it is long. The first stripe at the top is red, the next white, and these colors alternate, making the last stripe red. The blue field for the stars is the width and square of the first seven stripes, viz: four red and three white. The colors of the American flag are in beautiful relief, and it is altogether a beautiful national emblem. Long may it wave untarnished. He who would erase one stripe, or dim one star upon it, "acts a traitor's part, and deserves a traitor's doom.

Boston Herald, 15th.

Farming Round Norfolk is Better than Digging Gold in California.—The Norfolk Argus contains certain facts which fully establish this remark. On a farm of 100 acres, Mr. Richard Cox netted the sum of $10,554.50 in 1855. On another farm of 100 acres he netted the same year $7,352.81—the difference being caused by a more expensive outlay than on the other. On another farm of 25 acres he netted $4,213.17. On a farm of 20 acres, worked by Mercer & Johns, they netted last year $3,500. In these results there is no mistake. Of course the prices of land near Norfolk have enormously advanced in the last few years. All this prosperity is the result of a single line of steamers between Richmond, Norfolk and New York, and to which it was so difficult a matter to get Norfolk merchants to take a fair proportion of stock.

It is stated that prior to 1850, the number of Americans that indulged in a tour to Europe, did not exceed 7,500 in any year. Now the number who cross the water, annually, for an airing, has swelled to 35,000. How much of an effect has this travel on our exchange?

Hocus Pocus.—How to get a fine White House out of an empty Whiskey Barrel.—Put the barrel in a secure place, near a spring of good water, on the road to the grog-shop. When you want a dram take the price of it in your hand and start to the grog-shop—go as far as the spring, drop the money through the bunghole, take a good drink of water and return home. Repeat this operation till the barrel is full, knock out the head, and you have the price of a splendid brick building. Fact.

JOHN D. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Richmond, Anson and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive strict attention.
June 18, 1857. 17-3m

☞ We are authorised to announce DUNCAN G. McRAE as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk for Cumberland County, at the election in August next.
June 10. 15-

☞ We are authorised to announce Capt. RODERICK McRAE as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.
June 8th. 15-

☞ The friends of Robert Gilliam announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 22. 10-

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.
May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorized to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.
May 20. 9-

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of E. C. Hall, dec'd, will expose to public sale, at the Store House in Rome, on Thursday the 25th day of June, all the

STOCK OF GOODS

belonging to said Estate, on a credit of six months, for Notes with approved security.
J. H. HALL, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of E. C. Hall, dec'd, either by note or account, must make immediate payment. All claims against said Estate, must be presented to me in time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
J. H. HALL, Adm'r.
June 8. 13-its

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-1tf] NEW YORK.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE RAIL ROAD MOVEMENT.

At this moment, we have about 23,000 miles of railroad in Ohio. The cost has been $90,000,000. They employ constantly thirty thousand men, six hundred locomotives, five thousand cars, and consume two millions and fifty thousand cords wood each year. It is a vast machinery—a greater one than is employed, in a community of the same number, in any previous condition of society. What has all this machinery accomplish? Has the benefits equalled this vast outlay of money, labor and talents? There are few [illegible] is more thoroughly convinced, than we are, of the great and superior advantages of the Railroad system over any other mode of locomotion. Nothing but actual conviction could have caused the immense investment of capital and labor in so short a time. That great as the advantages of the Railroad system have been, they have accrued in a way which was not anticipated or calculated on. It is singular how completely the actual results have in many things differed from the calculations of the original projectors, and yet have exceeded more than their estimates. Some of the most striking differences between the original theories and the actual results are these:

1. There was an entire miscalculation as to the *power* of locomotives. Twenty years ago, engineers contended that a locomotive could not ascend more than fifty feet to a mile, or if it did, the friction would be so great as to make it unprofitable. If this theory were true, the Baltimore and Ohio Road would have no existence, for the ascending grades of 115 feet on that road! These grades are easily passed, and it has been satisfactorily proved that a locomotive will ascend a grade of 200 feet to a mile, with a moderate train of freight. This fact has made it practicable to make railroads where none were anticipated, and to carry the heaviest kind of freight.

2. Twenty-five years since, it was supposed by engineers and believed by the public that railroads could carry only passengers, or very light freight. They could not carry heavy freight that must be left to canals. Time has proved that this assertion was not only a theoretical dogma, but that it was the very reverse of the fact. From the superior power of locomotives, railroads are well calculated to carry heavy freights. There are several remarkable examples of this, but, perhaps, none so signal as that of the Reading Railroad, which is employed almost entirely in carrying coal alongside the Schuylkill Canal. Another strong illustration is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, four-fifths of whose receipts are from freights. Of the freight carried on this road, four hundred thousand tons are coal, and the flour and cattle going from the West to the seaboard passes over grades of one hundred and fifty feet. Thus we have a full and complete demonstration that steam locomotives can not only carry freights to any amount, and make the carriage profitable. The most singular thing connected with this overthrow of theories, is, that but for the utter failure of the original theories, not one of the railroads could live, or prosper. If, for example, the railroad could not conquer more than fifty feet grade easily, our great roads could have existed with no heavy freight, and if they were thus confined to only passengers, or very light freight, they would not make their expenses. Thus the railroads prosper by becoming just what they were not expected to be—heavy carriers of freight. This gives us a very favorable view of our Western Railroads, for it is in the West that the greatest proportion of surplus freights will be found. If the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad becomes (as it will do) the main carrier for the surplus corn, grain, whisky, and hogs of the productive region from Cincinnati to St. Louis, the freights will be its most productive business. If the Marietta Railroad should carry, as it may, the 400,000 tons of coal carried on the Baltimore road, that will be the most productive share of its business.

Each year is rapidly increasing the freights on our Railroads, and the 3,000 miles of Ohio Railroads will eventually be found to get the sole profits from the carriage of heavy freights. The *savings* made by railroads is in *time*, *labor* and *safety*, and these items are of immense value.

The Quickest Railroad Train in America.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company are now running a lightning train from Chicago to Detroit daily, upon their single track, which for speed and regularity, is unequaled on any road in America. The train leaves Chicago at 6 A. M., making 5 stops, and reaches Detroit at 3 o'clock P. M., making that place in nine hours from Chicago, including stops, a distance of 282 miles. The first day on which this train came through was the 25th May, it arrived at the Detroit depot on time to the very minute and since then has been promptly up to time each day. This is quicker time by some two or three miles an hour, than is made upon either the New York Central or the Hudson River roads, both of which have a double track.

A late number of the New York Tribune has the following: "Sixteen murders have been perpetrated in this city since the first of April, at which time * * * * the whole army of grog-sellers bade defiance to any legal interference with their desolating traffic. There have been at least twice sixteen attempts at murder, besides violent assaults and rum-hole fights without precedent. Ten thousand hardened and hopeless female outcasts swarm the streets at night; two thousand children, under the guise of peddlers, from the ages of ten to sixteen, penetrate every public building, store and office in the city, to beg, steal, spy for burglars, and on their own account practise those vices which cannot be named in respectable language; five thousand great and small gamblers prey upon the credulous and the infatuated, standing all day at the doors of their dens in Broadway, as well known in person and profession as the mayor himself; ten thousand lazy, drunken, thieving short-boys, swill-boys, killers, roughs, and rowdies of other names lounge on the rum-cursed corners of the streets, making day disgusting, night hideous, and travel dangerous to all who can be suspected of having respectability or money; thousands of emigrant swindlers, monte auctioneers, lottery-dealers, policy-backers, pickpockets, hall thieves, burglars, wharf-rats, area sneaks, pimps, and vampyres, practise their knaveries as openly and with as little fear of punishment as though they were engaged in the most virtuous and legitimate of human pursuits. The swell-mob of London, flying from the argus eyes of a real police, and the unendurable fetters of San Francisco, expatriated by the bullet and the hemp of the vigilance committee, are received here with open arms, parade our streets under not only the toleration but the protection and personal friendship of the police, carry our primary elections, and fill high places on our nominating committees. On every hand we have vice, and crime, and splendor; crime, vice, rum, and beggary." What a picture!

Value of an Eye.—In New York city Lucien Eichberg has obtained a verdict for $5,000 against Joseph Severille, who destroyed the sight of one of his eyes by an arrow discharged through the plaything called a blower. The defence that it was done without malice, did not avail.

A Sporting Character.—A man was recently arrested in Albany on the charge of stealing his daughter's ear rings to bet on a dog fight.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Notice to Delegates.

Persons attending the meeting of the State Educational Association in Warrenton on the 30th inst. this month, will please register their names as soon as they arrive at the Hotels, where they will find committees waiting to conduct them to the places where they are to stay. The Association will be opened at early candle-light on Tuesday evening, and it will be opened with an Address by Rev J. J. WHEAT, D. D., of Chapel Hill, President *pro tem*.

As a Constitution and By-Laws, containing many important provisions, will have to be discussed and adopted, and permanent officers elected, it is not possible to give a regular programme of the proceedings; but the Executive Committee would announce that among other things, an Address on the importance of general education, the means of promoting it, and the duties of all classes of society in regard to it, will be delivered by W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., of Raleigh.

A cordial invitation to attend is again given to the friends of North Carolina, as the occasion cannot fail to be one of pleasure and profit to all who participate in its proceedings, while it is one of great importance to the best interests of the State. Owing to the liberality of Rail Road companies, and the generous hospitality of the people of Warrenton, the cost to each individual will be trifling, while the work begun is one of the noblest which can engage the affections of a lover of North Carolina.

C. H. WILEY, of Guilford,
W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford,
J. H. FOOTE, of Alexander,
E. W. OGBURN, of Guilford,
J. T. WHEAT, of Orange.
Executive Committee.

June 18, 1857.

Delegates will be returned free over all the Rail Roads in the State. Persons who cannot reach Warrenton before Wednesday evening will be in time, though it is well to be in attendance by 9 o'clock.

To the Editors of the Observer.

CHATHAM CO., N. C., June 13.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Something cheering to the Farmers generally of Chatham: Promising wheat crops on nearly every plantation that I have had an opportunity of seeing; and from what I can learn they look well throughout the county and give promise of an abundant harvest to satisfy the wants and necessities of suffering humanity both in town and country. If the time for reaping were a month off, a great many poor people would be upon the verge of starvation and no remedy; there would scarcely any bread to satisfy the ravages of hunger.

Corn and Oats are both very backward, but the former look promising, considering the many disadvantages they have been subject to since seedtime. Some persons have been in a great measure about their stands of corn which it has been quite difficult to get, owing to the cold and wet spring.

J. B. A.

MEMPHIS, June 18.

Great Fire.—This city was visited by a very destructive fire last night, which consumed the whole block of buildings, known as Front Row. Among the houses destroyed, are West Tennessee Commercial Banks, also the stores of Medlock, Goodlett, Neighbors & Co.; Stewart King & Co.; McNamee Greerman & Hoffman; Bride's &c., used chiefly by Cotton Brokers. The loss is very heavy.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Dark.—Emory D. Potter, Ex-member of Congress from Ohio, has been tendered and accepted the appointment of one of the vacant Judgeships in Utah. Another has been offered to Mr Test of Indiana. Thomas H. Dunn, of Mississippi, has been offered the Marshalship of the District. The Governorship will be again offered to Mr. Cummings, and his acceptance is considered certain.

ST. LOUIS, June 17th.

Encounter Murdered.—A correspondent writing from Fort Riley, says that on the 19th, the Cheyenne Indians attacked and destroyed an emigrant train about 80 miles west of that place, killing six and wounded four.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.

Destructive Hurricane.—Intelligence received by the mail represents, that a hurricane of extraordinary violence visited Peoria, Illinois, on Saturday last, blowing down thirty-three buildings, killing one person and injuring seven persons. The loss is estimated at upwards of $70,000.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19.

New York Affairs.—The Mayor has been discharged from custody. Affairs are now quiet, and all forcable measures ended. The matters now rest in the courts.

COLUMBUS, June 19.

Can't Pay Interest.—The Ohio State interest due July 1, cannot be paid, in consequence of the want in the State Treasury.

Annihilating Time and Space.—Some idea of what may be accomplished by railroads, can be gained from the closing paragraph of a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, written by one of the excursionists in the recent great railroad celebration in the West. Within the space of eleven days, the writer traveled nearly 3,000 miles, visited fifteen of the largest Northern cities in ten different States, and Canada West, without the occurrence of a single accident to any vehicle in which he was conveyed for any part of the journey. Ten years ago, it would have required as many weeks to accomplish what has now been done in the same number of days.

Probable Arrest of Gen. Walker.—Commodore Vanderbilt has had a *capias* issued for the arrest of Gen. Walker, charged with having combined with Messrs. C. K. Garrison and Charles Morgan to break up the Accessory Transit steamship line. The Commodore is, of course, well aware that General Walker's pockets must be completely empty. He has had the writ issued as a matter of form. The effect of the writ, though not pecuniarly remunerative to the Commodore, will probably compel the General to show himself before a New York court.

Sir Robert Peel lost $70,000 on his own horse in the late Derby race in England.

The Pacific Railroad through Texas will be one hundred and eighty three miles long, and has a grant of eight millions and seventeen thousand acres of land, and a loan of six thousand dollars per mile from the State.

We notice that President Swain, of our University, was in Columbia, on Thursday last, for the purpose of visiting the archives in the State House, and of obtaining documents of revolutionary history.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Railroad Dividend.—The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the earnings of the past six months, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1857.

BLOODY RIOT—CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES.—The storm which has been brewing in New York city for some month or two past, over the assumption of authority by the Republican Legislature to supersede the police officers of the city by others appointed under their authority, has broken out into a bloody riot between Mayor Wood's police, on the one side, and the Albany appointed police on the other. Both these sets of policemen have been exercising authority, and had occastonally come in conflict; but on Tuesday last the Albany set attempted to arrest Mayor Wood on a warrant for a criminal offence in excluding the Albany appointed Street Commissioner from the office into which he had obtruded himself. 208 of the Albany men participated in this attempt. They were hooted by an immense crowd of citizens, and finally, in ascending the steps of the City Hall, were resisted by the city policemen, who put them to flight, with a good many cracked heads—the crowd giving them a good many kicks and blows as they fled. 19 persons (including only 2 of the city police) were wounded, some dangerously and one it is supposed mortally.

Governor King was in the city and aiding the Albany men by giving orders, &c.

Four regiments of militia were ordered out, and remained under arms all that night.

The citizens of New York city are generally most indignant at the outrage on their rights. The case, however, was before the highest Court in the State, for trial on Wednesday last.

The Express says that the Albany policemen are not a whit better in appearance than the other set. They present a remarkable likeness to the pimps, blacklegs, thieves, &c., who prowl about the corners of cross streets, and near grog shops, between midnight and morning. Such are the men selected to keep the peace, to execute the laws, and to detect crime, in a great city.

The National Intelligencer judiciously remarks, that

"The law reconstructing the police of New York and providing for its administration under the authority of officers appointed by the State Government, may be justly deemed by a portion of the inhabitants of that city as an invasion of their municipal rights and an infringement on their chartered franchises, but surely cannot be held to justify the extreme and revolutionary measures which are now taken in opposition to its enforcement; for such a contumacy in the presence of the highest power known under the State Constitution is plainly inconsistent with the first duty of civil obedience, and leaves those who persist in it without justification or excuse, since it is not by such means that obnoxious laws are to be resisted under the theory of our political system.

"If the anarchy which now prevails in New York were exceptional and unprecedented it might be regarded with the more surprise, though not with less of alarm as a symptom of declining public virtue. But, unfortunately, such scenes have become but too rife in our country, until many, especially among the former friends of free institutions in Europe, have come to regard them as inherent in our system of popular government; nor is it easy, in the face of such lamentable facts, to dispute the justice of their inferences, however painful they may be to our national pride, or mortifying to our self-confidence; for who can deny the fearful prevalence in our country of a spirit of turbulence and insubordination, as seen in the disregard of certain among our Federal laws, both as they relate to our domestic and foreign relations, and as exemplified in the growing contempt for the judicial office, which the people in most of the States, having first degraded by rendering it elective, have ended by contemning and distrusting, thus sowing the wind of demagogical folly and reaping the whirlwind of popular giddiness and revolt."

The Richmond South, in the course of an article on the late Washington riot, said—

"Within the last twelve months we have had organized insurrection in California, civil war in Kansas, a chronic rebellion in Utah, Indian outbreaks in Florida and all along our Western frontier, nullification in a half dozen States, riots in New Orleans, Louisville, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities besides. Do these things augur well for the stability of our political system? What is the Federal Government worth if it is unequal to the preservation of social order and the maintenance of its own authority? We know these inquiries suggest painful apprehensions."

BANK TAXES.—The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has lately decided that a bank cannot be taxed on its capital stock, if the shares thereof were previously taxed as the personal property of the holders, because it would be a double tax. Under this decision, $20,000 will be refunded to the various banks in Providence. It is possible that the decision may be made in accordance with some local laws. If not, the matter may be of importance to some of the banks in this State.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—Chancellor Dargan is recommended by South Carolina papers as the successor of Hon. A. P. Butler. Judge Dargan is, we believe, a brother of Gen Dargan of Wadesborough, and a native of Montgomery Co., N. C.

"COTTON IS KING."—A New York paper says it was not the high price of provisions, but the high price of cotton, that induced the principal hotel keepers in New York to endeavor to get up a combination to raise the price of board from $2 50 to $3 a day. The rise in provisions makes it cost from 2 to 2½ cents a day more to keep a man this year than last year. But cotton is high, the Southern planters rich and liberal, and so half a dollar a day was to be put on to make good the loss of 2 to 2½ cents. The Metropolitan, it seems, refused to come into the combination, and so it was abandoned.

NEW FLOUR.—Ten bbls. of finest quality of flour from new wheat have been received in New York from Augusta, Geo. It sold for about $11 a bbl. It was a week in advance of the first receipts last year.

John Clay, the youngest son of Henry Clay, is stated to have shot and mortally wounded a horse trainer named Edgar, at Lexington, on the 11th inst. Clay immediately fled.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER—STEAM TO BE SUPERSEDED.—The Baltimore Patriot gives a particular account of an engine now at work in that city, the invention of Professor John C. F. Salomon, which is likely to supersede the steam engine, as cheaper, safer, and more powerful. The Professor has been more than ten years engaged in perfecting his engine, being aided by some of the most wealthy and intelligent citizens of Baltimore.

The engine has been in operation for two weeks. Though only a four horse engine, (if worked by steam,) it performs the estimated duty of ten horses.

"The moter, (says the Patriot) is produced by a compound of de. sulphiated bi. sulphuret of carbon, coal-tar, and volatile or fixed oil, which, under certain influences of heat becomes powertully expansive and thus gives momentum.

"The fluid, or gas, is used over and over again with scarcely any diminution or waste, being thrown, after performing its work, from the heater to the condenser, and from the condenser to the heater again, with thorough renovation. The heater where the gas or fluid is introduced, is submerged in a cistern of heated oil, kept hot by a gentle fire. In this condition the gas expands, gaining its power, and passing through pipes and valves, acts upon the piston, giving motion to the engine. The appliances are simple, easy of comprehension, free from complication and not subject to accident or disarrangement. Thus a steady, active force is at all times kept up.

"The cost of this fluid is estimated at 10 cents per gallon, and it is demonstrated that 18 gallons, by careful attention, will run an engine of the capacity here noticed, for one year. The amount of fuel is, in a proportion of 15 lbs. of coal to 100 lbs., compared with a steam engine of the same dimensions, while more than double the force can be brought into requisition.

"Besides the advantages above noticed, we are told—and indeed it becomes apparent to practical or scientific observers—that explosion is impossible, and thus a momentous point is gained in obviating all danger. A number of scientific gentlemen and practical machinists have witnessed the operations of this engine, all of whom were much pleased and confident of its ultimate success."

THE BURDELL CASE.—The New Yorkers are not yet done with this remarkable case. The acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham of the charge of having murdered Burdell, settled only one feature of the case, and the courts and the newspapers and the public are now trying to settle another, viz: whether Mrs. Cunningham is entitled to inherit Burdell's estate, as his widow—whether she was ever actually married to him. The Surrogate has been engaged for some weeks, we believe, in taking testimony on this point; and according to all accounts there never probably was known such an amount of perjury in any one case. It is proved positively, by any quantity of apparently respectable testimony, that Burdell was in two places at the same time; that he swore he never would marry any one, and least of all Mrs. Cunningham, and admitted that he was about to marry her and travel in Europe; that he spoke tenderly of her, and abused her in vulgar and brutal language; that he admitted that he was married to her, and denied it. We have not read the testimony as reported in the N. Y. papers (preserve us from such an infliction of scandal and perjury!) but the above is the substance of it as stated by them. The Express says,—

"Men and women come forward by half-dozens to swear to a statement, which the next day is flatly contradicted by another batch of persons—equally respectable to all appearances. A witness had hardly got through his story before another appeared who stated that he was a notorious liar, and not fit to be believed on oath. A father swears to-day to one fact; his son swears to-morrow precisely the contrary. Brothers and sisters are divided, and with equal positiveness give their evidence on one side or the other. There is no hesitancy, no thinking, no hanging back; every witness is sure and certain of what he states, and swears to it with the most perfect confidence. These persons cannot ALL be truthful in their statements, and the most charitable can hardly believe that those who are in the wrong are honestly mistaken. The fact of fearful, deliberate wholesale perjury stands out so clearly that one shudders to reflect how many apparently respectable characters must be ruined by the Surrogate's decision. And this terrible array of false swearing is all caused by a dispute over a sum of money, less than $100,000 in amount. Verily it was not for nothing that "the love of money" was declared to be "the Root of all Evil," though if all these perjurers are to be paid for their services out of this estate, the successful party will have but little left to enjoy."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Washington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

NEW PAPERS.—We have received the first number of the "Carolina Statesman," an "American" paper published at Winston, Forsyth county, N. C. Messrs. Westmoreland & Collins are Editors and Proprietors. Terms $2 per annum in advance, $2 50 during the year, or $3 at its end.

"The Dispatch" is the title of a neat new paper published at Washington, N. C., by Richard Granger. The Dispatch is to be "an independent journal." It is published on the cash system.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for a copy of the U. S. Coast Survey for 1855, and one of "Explorations for a Railroad route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific." Both are large and well printed volumes; the latter containing some very handsome plates of the scenery on the route

REPRESENTATION IN ENGLAND.—A reform in the ratio of representation is now one of the most exciting questions of English domestic politics. The Reform Bill, which did away with a number of rotten boroughs some years ago, did not effect its object thoroughly. Two lists are published, showing that 15 cities in England, Liverpool, Leeds, &c., having 3,598,881 inhabitants, are represented by 30 members of Parliament, and that 15 obscure towns and villages, having 85,356 inhabitants, are represented in Parliament by the same number of members. Of the latter, Totness, a little town of 1,500 inhabitants, has 2 members; whilst of the former, Liverpool, with nearly half a million, has but two.

Heavy Defalcation.—The defalcation of the State Treasurer of Ohio, it appears, amounts to the enormous sum of $775,711.

GEN. WALKER.—The telegraph and the New York papers rather differ in their accounts of the reception of the fillibuster General in New York. The telegraph says,—

Gen. Walker was received on his arrival in the city of New York with a salute. He was escorted to the City Hall in an open carriage, drawn by six horses, where an enthusiastic reception was extended to him. After the ceremonies were concluded he was escorted to the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

The Express says,—

A Wet Blanket on Walker.—The Police battle, and the excitement growing out of it, together with the disagreeable rain that set in early to the evening, operated as a wet blanket—or a vapor bath—upon the "friends" of "free Nicaragua," yesterday. The fates are certainly against General Walker. The illustrious stranger happened to come among us just at a moment when we did not need a "hero,"—and had on hand a far greater excitement than any which he even could supply. If he had come to town earlier in the day,—before the demonstration in the Park came off,—the fillibuster would have been a lion,—but as it was, right on the heels of that excitement, the "reception" was a dead failure, which even the Rynders Grenadiers could not redeem. There was no speech from the General,—the god Pluvius compelling a postponement on account of the (wet) weather.

The General has attacked Commander Davis, U. S. Navy, in a letter to the President, the ingratitude of which makes even the cautious and forbearing National Intelligencer speak of him as follows:—

"Leaving to Mr. WALKER the statement of his case in his own way, we will make the insertion of his letter the occasion for only a single remark; and that is, that it seems an unkind return to Captain DAVIS for rescuing WALKER from apparently inevitable destruction—an act which was thought to be justified by humanity, if not by instructions—now to be blamed for his good offices by the man whose life he saved, or supposed he was saving."

A Candidate for Governor.—A letter to the Richmond Enquirer, dated Friday last, has the following:

With regard to the much debated governorship of Utah, we can tell a little anecdote, which, if not very unique, is still a good specimen of its class. We were lounging carelessly, yesterday morning, in the anteroom of Democratic majesty, at the White House. Among the swarming throng, we particularly noticed one individual, with long hair, unshaven cheeks, seedy garments of an anterior fashion, boots of no fashion at all, and that peculiar gawky, rambling gait, which always distinguishes the third rate gentleman from the country. When the doors of the reception rooms were opened, Seedy was the first man to grasp the hand of the President. After sundry compliments to the improved appearance of that high dignitary, and sundry qualified anathemas on the National Hotel, Seedy proceeded to state the real object of his visit. "Mr. Buchanan, the newspapers inform me, that you find some difficulty in obtaining a Governor for Utah." "Then, sir," replied the President, "the newspapers do not tell the truth." "But," said Seedy, "every gentleman, to whom the position has been offered, has refused it." "We have had, thus far, but one refusal," answered the President. "Ah! well," sighed the applicant, with a desperate attempt to be funny. "I suppose, that, when no one else can be tempted to accept of an office, I might very properly ask for it." The President is not famous for his love of joking; but on this occasion he showed his appreciation by declaring: "Rely upon it, sir, that when we can find no one else to accept the office, you shall hear from us."

Letters from the River Counties of Virginia and Maryland, state that the army worm had made its appearance, and was ravaging all kinds of grain. The farmers in some sections were despairing of getting enough for seed.

"A Hard Road to Travel."—The last graduating class at West Point numbered thirty. Ninety-six had been matriculated, but only the number mentioned went through to the end. West Point is like Jordan.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, N. C., June 18th 1857, by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. JOHN BUIE, of Cumberland county, to Miss ELIZABETH McEACHIN, of the former county.

On the 15th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, by the Rev. John Beckwith, HENRY F. SPAULDING, Esq., of New York city, to Miss KATE D., daughter of Dr John Beckwith of Petersburg.

At the Episcopal Church, in Wilmington, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Dr Drane, Mr. HENRY M. MASON, of Boston, to Miss MARIAN GAGE, of Wilmington

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday 21st inst, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Richard P. and Laura Freeman, aged 6 years 9 months and 20 days.

"Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there."

[*Communicated.*

In this county, on Monday last, Mrs. CHRISTIAN GILLIS, wife of Col. David Gillis, aged 60 years.

In Anson county, N. C., on Tuesday 16th inst., THOMAS CHAMBERS LANCE, in the 30th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on Thursday, 18th inst., of Typhoid fever, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHATTERTON, wife of T. M. Chatterton, aged 37 years.

In Asheborough, on the 16th inst., Mrs. HARRIET JANE CREASON, wife of C. W. Creason, aged 20 years 5 months and 19 days.

In Stanly county, June 6th, MILFORD T., son of Marvel and Ann E. Kirk, aged 16 years, 9 months and 5 days.

At Park Forest, the residence of the Hon. Mark Alexander, on the 17th of May, in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. ANN T. COLEMAN, wife of Henry E. Coleman, Esq., of Mecklenburg Co., Va., and daughter of the late Gov James Turner, of N. C.

At Wake Forest, on the 8th of May, Mrs. SARAH B. CRENSHAW, wife of Wm Crenshaw, Esq. Mrs. C. had entered her 75th year, and died in communion with the Baptist Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. June 18. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J Kyle, G W Lawrence, D & W McLaurin, H Erambert, S T Hawley & Son, W Overby, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley, J Martine, Stedman & Horne, Murchison, Reid & Co, P A Wiley, G W Williams & Co, W Draughon, H McDonald.

Lutterloh & Co's Line June 15, 17, 18 and 20, Strs Magnolia, Fanny and Rowan, with Passengers, and goods for N McLean, W C Troy, G McNeill, F J Swan, J H Roberts & Co, B Rose, D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, S J Hinsdale, P P Johnson, J H Pritchett, Murchison, Reid & Co, J H Hall, R Jones, J Stewart, W McIntyre, A A McKethan, E L Pemberton, D McFadyen, R Mitchell, S M Thomas & Bro, C E Leete, J F Marsh, J A Harman, G W Williams & Co, N M Smith, J N Smith, J M Vann, W H Carver, Stedman & Horn, J Kyle, O Houston.

June 20.—Str J R Grist, with goods for P P Johnson, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, Ray & Pearce, T T S Laidley, H McMillan, S J Hinsdale.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 17.—Schr Helene from New York. 20.—Schr Susan F Abbott from Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 22

BACON—	15½ a 16	LARD.—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13¾ a 14	Cuba	60 a 00
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	60 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	8 50 a 0 00	1st Brandy	1 00 a 00
Super.	8 00 a 0 00	Apple do.	75 00
Fine,	7 50 a	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratched,	7 00 a	WOOL—	00 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 40 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 50 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 25 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 25 a 0 00
Peas,	1 50 a 0 00	Spirits,	35 a 36
Rye,	1 25 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Rather heavy at quotations.

Flour.—Monopolizers have concluded to let the market give way a little.

Corn.—More disposition to sell, we report a slight decline.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 3 75, yellow 2 75, hard 1 75. Spirits quiet—sellers offering freely at 39. No. 1 Rosin $6 to 6 25. Cotton 13¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 11¾ to 14¼.

At New York, Southern Flour lower, 7 20 to 9 50. Corn 2 to 3 cents lower. Middling upland Cotton 14½. Spirits Turpentine 45 to 46. Common Rosin 1 92 to 1 95. Tar 2 12 to 2 50.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,867,908 bales, against 3,414,368 last year. Decrease 546,460 bales.

At a called Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Mayor this day, 4 o'clock P. M., 20th June, 1857:

PRESENT:

R. P. Buxton, Esq., Mayor,
Wright Huske,
E. L. Pemberton,
Jas. Sundy,
M. McKinnon.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Vigilance for the year 1857:

Ward No. 1, Jas. Sundy, S. T. Hawley and W. J. Russell.
2, M. McKinnon, C. E. Leete and A. McLean.
3, E. L. Pemberton, T. D. Haigh and A. J. O'Hanlon.
4, Jas. McGilvary, J. A. Pemberton and Geo. McNeill.
5, A. A. McKethan, W. McL. McKay and P. Shemwell.
6, W. Huske, W. T. Frizell and J. C. Poe.
7, W. Warden, W. Draughon and C. L. Winslow.

Ordered by the Board, that the above appointed Committees be requested to enter forthwith upon the discharge of their duties, and report to the next regular meeting of the Board.

Adjourned.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

June 20, 1857. 18-2t

Olin High School.

THIS Institution, located in the North-eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished Teachers.

Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months, Tuition always in advance.

Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of students. For further information address Rev. B. Clegg, Olin, Iredell county, N. C.

June 18, 1857. 18-*6t

Ashland Academy,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

A SCHOOL will be opened in this Institution, for the reception of Students, on the 12th day of July, under the direction of Dugald P. McNair, a gentleman of experience and ability as a Teacher. Every attention will be paid to the moral and mental training of the youth committed to the charge. Ashland is situated 16 miles West of Lumberton, on the main road leading to Chesaw, in as healthy, moral and intelligent a neighborhood as can be found in the State. Board can be had for $6 to $7 per month, within 2 miles of the Academy in good families. Tuition will be $6, $9 and $12 per Session,—scholars charged from the time they commence. No deduction made only in case of protracted illness.

D. McNAIR.
WILEY ALFORD.

June 8. 18-*2t

CRANE'S CREEK ACADEMY,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Trustees are happy to announce to the public that the sixth Session of this Institution will open on Monday the 6th of July next, under the supervision of Mr Archibald McLauchlin as Principal.

Mr. McLauchlin is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and his testimonials are of the highest character, and warrant the Trustees in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the Institution that they will have the advantage of a systematic and thorough instruction.

The Academy is situated nine miles east of Carthage, near the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, in the midst of a very healthy, moral and intelligent neighborhood, and it will therefore be free from many of the vitiating influences which so much endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages.

In order that the benefits of the Institution may be within the reach of all, the following low rates of Tuition per session, payable in advance, have been adopted:—

English, according to advancement, $10 to 12 50; Latin, Greek, French, and higher branches of Mathematics $15.

Excellent Board can be obtained at Mr. H. Arnold's and other places in the vicinity.

DONALD McDONALD, Sec'y.

June 19. 18-*3t

Carolinian copy.

Haywood High School.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that a School will be opened in Haywood on the 24 Monday of July next, under the supervision of Archibald R. Black, A. M. It is our purpose to establish here a permanent Classical school of the highest order;—no pains will be spared to accomplish this end—having secured the services of a gentleman whose ability and learning will place it at once among the first preparatory Schools in the State. Mr. Black graduated at the University in 1853, with the first distinction, and has since devoted himself to teaching. He is an able man, a good disciplinarian, and occupies undeniably the first rank of his profession.

The locality too is no inconsiderable recommendation to our School. Haywood is situated at the junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, the present terminus of Steamboat Navigation on Deep River, and is a pleasant, quiet and beautiful village. It is elevated and can boast of as pure an atmosphere and as good water as any place in middle North Carolina, and has access to all the productions of the fertile vallies of the above streams, consequently board will always be comparatively cheap.

As to the morality of the place, whatever it may have been heretofore, either in fact or in reputation, we guarantee that for the future all shall be well, because we intend making it the homes of our families. Upon this view of the advantages offered by our School, we hope to obtain, as we are determined to merit, a large share of public patronage.

Tuition per session of five months will be:

For beginners,	$12 00
" more advanced English branches,	16 00
" higher English branches and the languages,	20 00

Board can be had at $8 per month, in the families of Capt. Bryan, R. E. Rives, Joseph Avant, Robert Faucette, B. I. Howze, Maj. Rich. Faucette and others.

ELIAS BRYAN,
RICHARD FAUCETTE,
JNO. W. SCOTT,
R. K. SMITH,
B. I. HOWZE,
R. E. RIVES.

Haywood, Chatham Co., N. C., June 17. 18-*6w

My Wife CATHARINE, has left her house and home, without any just cause whatever; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her or bringing any claims against me on her account, as I am determined not to pay one cent of her contracts.

J. B. HARRIS.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., June 16. 18*3tpd

A CARD.

R. D. GREEN begs respectfully to inform his customers and the public generally, that he will be absent from Fayetteville till the 1st July next, when he will return from New York with a NEW STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

June 20. 1t

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Dedication of the new building for Phœnix Lodge No 8, A. Y. M., Fayetteville, N. C., is postponed until 27th December next.

By order of the Lodge,

P. A. WILEY, Sec'y.

June 20. 1t

NOTICE!

THE Fall Session of MT. VERNON SEMINARY, will open on the first Monday in July. The new building for the Male Seminary is now completed and will be ready for use at that time: It is commodious and beautifully situated.

The Hotel occupied by Rev. T. S. Yarbro is now open for boarding male students, and he will accommodate all who may desire it. The Hotel is within a few hundred yards of the Male Seminary. And A. B. Marsh, Esq., will board all young ladies who may wish to patronize the Female School. He resides within a convenient distance of the Female Academy.

This is a very healthy place, 17 miles South-west from Pittsborough, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville towards Graham.

It is important for all to be present at the opening of the Session.

Terms as heretofore.

For further particulars address

R. P. JONES, Principal.
Goldston, N. C.

June 19. 18*4t

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Annual Commencement exercises of this Institution will embrace the 14th, 15th and 16th of July next. The public examination of the students will take place on the 14th and 15th. The Annual Sermon will be delivered on Tuesday evening the 14th, in the Episcopal Church by Rev. JOS. C. HUSKE, and the Literary Address by BARTH. FULLER, Esq., in the Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening the 15th. On Thursday the 16th, a *Concert* will be given at the Institution at 3½ o'clock, P. M. To all which the parons of the School and the public are respectfully invited.

On Monday the 20th of July, the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Institution.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Fayetteville, June 17, 1857. 17-3w

Town papers 3 weeks.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE 31st Term of this School will begin on Wednesday, the 8th of July. Punctual attendance of the pupils is desired.

For a circular containing full details, apply to the Rector.

June 16, 1857. 17-3t

RED SPRINGS.

THE proprietor of the above named Springs is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, either by the month or day, on very reasonable terms.

The waters of the Red Springs have proven very beneficial in cases of protracted Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. They are situated in a high, healthy section of Robeson County, and offer *rare* inducements to persons wishing to improve their health or spirits. No pains will be spared to make Visitors to the Springs feel themselves PERFECTLY AT HOME.

HECTOR McNEILL.

June 15, 1857. 18*1m

BARGAINS FOR CASH,

OR SHORT TIME TO PROMPT PAYERS.

HAVING yet on hand a large supply of seasonable DRY GOODS, and being determined to work them off, will, from this time to 1st August, give Cash buyers great advantages in their purchases.

All those who are indebted to me by Note or Account due 1st January last, are requested to make payment by 1st July, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, June 15, 1857. 18*3t

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

BOSTON, December 6.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN.—Dear Sir: In reply to your question in regard to the action of the Oxygenated Bitters, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decisive effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

Respectfully yours,

ISAAC DANFORTH, 17 South Market Street.

The above Certificate is from a well known and highly respectable Merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

AGE AND DEBILITY.

As old age comes creeping on, it brings with it many attendant infirmities. Loss of appetite and weakness impair the health, and want of activity makes the mind discontented and unhappy. In cases where old age adds its influence, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed, they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases of long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to repair physical injuries. See advertisement in another column.

June 18. 18-2tpd

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—$672.

Stewart's Distributees vs Thompson et al.

THIS is to give notice to the distributees of Thomas Stewart, deceased, who was a free man of color, if such there be, who have not assigned their interest in said decedent's estate, that the undersigned was appointed a Commissioner by a decree of the Circuit Court of Dinwiddie County, in the State of Virginia, to receive the above sum of money, which is for distribution, and "to advertise in the Raleigh Standard and one other newspaper published in North Carolina, in each paper once a week for four weeks successively, giving notice to the absent distributees of Thomas Stewart to come forward and prove their rights as such." Now, therefore, if any such distributee will make proof before me that he is such distributee, at any time before the next term of the Circuit Court for said county, which will be holden on the 18th of September next, or before the Court at the said next term, he will thereby entitle himself to his distributive share of said sum.

R. R. COLLIER, Commissioner.

Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1857. 18*4w

NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Robert Chesnutt and wife vs. Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Mears, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James Mears to appear at the Court House in Whiteville on the second Monday of August next, to answer and object to said petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be granted. Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1857.

18*6t W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.

AT A MEETING

OF the Commissioners of the Cheraw Coal Fields Rail Road, held in Carthage, on the 27th April, 1857, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Books of subscription of Stock for the construction of a Rail Road from Cheraw, S. C., by Carthage in Moore County, N. C., to some point in the Coal Fields on Deep River, be opened on the 1st day of June at Carbonton on Deep River, under the direction of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, Dr. Wm. Hays, D. G. Campbell and Wm. D. Harrington; at Carthage, under the direction of D. Turner, W. B. Richardson, Sam'l Barrett, Col. John Morrison and S. C. Bruce; at Rockingham, (Richmond County,) under the direction of Col. H. W. Harrington, Wm. P. Leak, R. S. McDonald and Walter F. Leak; at Troy, (Montgomery County,) under the direction of Samuel H. Christian, John S. Chambers, Robt A. Chambers and D. S. Pemberton: at Cheraw, S. C., under the direction of D. Malloy, J. C. Wadsworth, Robt. Kendall, Allen McFarlan and J. M. Threadgill; at Bennettsville, under the direction of Jas. Gillespie, B. F. Pegues, Chas. Irby and J. W. Harrington; at Chesterfield Court House, under the direction of Dr. P. E. Powe, W. L. T. Prince, E. J. Waddill and A. McQueen; at Darlington Court House, under the direction of J. D. Wilson, Dr. Thos. Smith, W. C. Bruce, T. A. Dargan and Edgar Charles; at Charleston, S. C., under the direction of Dr. S. H. Dickson, Rev. P. N. Lynch, E. L. Adams and Joshua Lazarus, and kept open until ordered to be closed by the Commissioners.

Ordered that this notice be published in the North Carolina Argus, until the 1st day of July, 1857, with the request that the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian, Cheraw Gazette, Pee Dee Herald, Charleston Mercury, and Charleston Courier, copy up to that date.

S. C. BRUCE, Chairman.

JOHN MORRISON, Secretary.
April 27, 1857. 64td

SELECT MALE SCHOOL
AT OXFORD, N. C.

THIS School, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be re-opened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.

For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a Teacher of the Ancient Classics during the last thirteen years at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an assistant Instructor.

The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.

Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a Literary Society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.

Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove, beyond the corporate limits of the town and near the residence of the Principal and other private families, who will accommodate the Students with board.

Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.

Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied in every instance with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.

April 24, 1857. 2-t15dy

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general stock of

Groceries and Hardware.

Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms. G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 4, 1857. 87tf

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45t

Spring Trade, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Embroideries of every description, Crape Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Belts, Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—

White and colored Linen Drilling,
English and French Drap d'Ete,
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths,
Towelings and Napkins,
Leghorn, Panama, Cassimere and Moleskin Hats,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Boots, Shoes, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons (and particularly the Ladies) are respectfully requested to give me a call before making their selections.

B. F. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, (Hay St.,) March 12, 1857. 89tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

ROBT MITCHELL.

May 4, 1857. 5tf

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th of December, 1852, a negro boy named DENNIS. Said boy was about twenty-one years of age when he left, and weighed about 140 or 150 pounds. He is dark complected, round faced, full jawed, slightly bow-legged, round shouldered, leans forward when he walks, and is very intelligent. He has a scar on the inside of one thigh, caused by a wound received in a fall from a tree. I have reason to believe that he has been in the counties of Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland and Bladen, and in the towns of Averasboro' and Fayetteville, where he passed for a free man, under the assumed names of Joseph Jacobs, John G. Williams and William Caldwell, and at times followed the occupation of a ditcher. I have also been informed that he left Raleigh in a buggy with an Irishman, probably under a promise of being taken to a free State.

I will pay a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him, if taken within this State; $200 if taken out of the State; and also $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person with having harbored him, whether in or out of this State.

W. G. STRICKLAND.

Raleigh, May 5, 1857. 5-3m

M. FAULK

Has just received a large and fancy assortment of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' Gaiters, Satin and Colored; Ladies' and Gents' DANCING SHOES of a new and beautiful pattern, and every style of article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets.

April 21, 1857. 1tf

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now in Store their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1857. 2tf

COLOR-TYPES AND AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber has taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Nott, over Bowers & Houston's Jewelry Store, where he will be happy to wait on those who wish a good likeness of themselves or friends.

P. S. I would *particularly* call the attention of the public to the **COLOR-TYPE**, which in point of beauty far surpasses any thing in the shape of a Daguerreotype or Photograph, and is but little inferior, if not fully equal to the finest miniature painting on ivory, which it very much resembles.

Pictures taken in cloudy weather as well as fair.

M. M. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1857. 1-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject, I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 20.

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

Spring Stock, 1857.

E. F. MOORE,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Has just received in Store,

215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy.
35 " and hhds. of Sugar, ass'td.
75 Sacks Rio Coffee, "
200 " Salt.
50 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
Candles, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on liberal terms.

March 10, 1857. 89tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 21, 1857. 92tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them. J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22 50-tf

WANTED,

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon

J. H. ROBERTS.

Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.

Feb'y 4, 1857. 79tf

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 59tf

NOTICE.

WE hereby forbid any person from trespassing on any of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we particularly forbid persons from chipping and tending the Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 6, 1857. 88tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Purvear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

Crockery Store

GLASS AND EARTHEN SELF-SEALING JARS.

FOR Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons at $2 00, $3 00, and $5 25, per dozen, respectively. For sale at the

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Also, Fresh Supplies of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and TABLE KNIVES.

June 15. 16-2w

SALE OF SLAVE

Belonging to the Estate of Jno. McNeill, Sr.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Harnett, I shall sell at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Toomer, at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday the 20 day of July next, on a credit of 6 months, a Slave named PETER, belonging to the Estate of John McNeill, Sr., deceased, aged some 44 years or thereabouts.

Upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security, the Slave will be delivered, with a bill of sale. J. WORTH, Adm'r.

June 10. 16-ts

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries. We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May, Rev. A. Baker, Chairman, —the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors; Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise and give it their hearty support.

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number: $2 50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, *by August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1857. 12-

J. M. Newby,

WITH

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Elegant Ready-made Clothing,

NOS. 258, 259 AND 260 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

May 25, 1857. 11-3m

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept. 11, 1856. 38-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Febuary Term, 1857.

Martha Sandsberry vs. J. W. Sansberry.

Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

THE defendant, J. W. Sansberry, is hereby notified that the petitioner, Martha Sandsberry, will, on the tenth day of July next, at the Court House in Augusta, in the State of Georgia, take the depositions of A. J. Deas, A. Deas, and others, to be read in evidence in this case, when and where the defendant may attend and cross-examine if he will.

MARTHA SANDSBERRY,
by her Attorney, Jas. L. Gaines.

June 8. 16-*tJ10

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term 1857.

Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Callier A. Steed, Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Sion P. Steed, Pernell Skeen and wife Adaline, Willie Steed and wife Nancy, Frederick Steed, Nancy Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, Elmira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins, and Ann Eliza Hopkins, *versus* John Bailey, Nelson Steed, Thomas L. Steed, and Samuel Kendall and wife Martha.

Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the above named defendants, except Nelson Steed, are not inhabitants of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said non-resident defendants be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this Bill, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk rnd Master for said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in February 1857, and 81st year of American Independence. E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

16*6w

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to James McPherson, are hereby informed that all who do not pay up immediately will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Trustee.

June 4. 14*3t

JACKSON SPRINGS FOR SALE.

HAVING a few years ago, under the influence of declining health, purchased the well known Jackson Springs, and now not needing them for myself, and finding a general desire through the country that these Springs should be occupied and more available to the public as a Summer watering-place, I have resolved to sell them.

These Springs are on Jackson Creek, Moore Co., N. C. The virtue and medicinal properties of the water are well known,—the prevailing mineral is Iron, with Magnesia and Sulphur also present. There is a fall of water passing by the Spring, by which machinery could be driven, so as to elevate water into bathing-vats, or even convey water to the dwelling house. Every natural facility is present to make this a place of novel interest, with a small investment. In connection with the Spring is a body 243 acres of Land, part of which is under improvement.

This property having once been fitted up for a watering place, all the necessary houses are already there, and in tolerable good order. The Cheraw & Coal Fields Railroad will pass as near the Springs as a proprietor would wish.

From inquiries made of me last summer, I suppose that more than three hundred persons would have gone to these Springs during that season if the house had been open.

It is thought unnecessary to give further details as to this property. The Jackson Springs are too well known to require it. Those thinking of purchasing will inform themselves about the property.

Warranted titles will be given, and such time on payments as may suit the convenience of a responsible purchaser. Address,

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Bennettsville, S. C.

June 3. 14-*3t

MOUNT VERNON MINERAL SPRINGS,
CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having leased the above property for the present year; would notify the public that he will endeavor to accommodate persons who may wish to visit the Springs during the presen season. THOS. S. YARBRO.

Goldston P. O., May 15. 88-6t

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on 9th July, 1857. The Principal, JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., is an Honor-Graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and has been singularly successful as a Teacher. He will be aided by an Assistant eminently qualified. Students coming by Rail Road will always find, at Durham's or Hillsboro', on Central Road, conveyances direct to the Academy. Tuition is lower than at any other Institution of its grade in North Carolina.

For Catalogues and Circulars of Terms, &c., address the Principal, at South Lowell P. O., Orange Co. N. C.

May 20, 1857. 102*2m

$125 REWARD

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also, $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.

May 16, 1857. 8*tf

Valuable Hotel Property in Oxford, for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well-known establishment known as the

"OXFORD HOTEL."

Immediately opposite the Court House. Its eligibility of situation, and the custom derived from visitors to the beautiful village of Oxford, render this Hotel desirable property for any one wishing to keep a public house.

Bids for the above-named property will be received until the 24th of June, and if not disposed of previous to that time it will be offered at public auction on most liberal terms. R. N. HERNDON.

Oxford, N. C., May 9. 6*tJ24

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of May last, a bound boy by the name of JERE HUNT or WILSON. The said boy is about 16 or 17 years old; about 4 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs about 115 lbs., has a very dark appearance, a down look, and generally smiles when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown cloth coat with a velvet collar and metal buttons, and a brown cotton hat. I will give five dollars for the apprehension of said boy in jail, or the same for his delivery to me at home. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received; also, I will put the law in force against any person harboring the same.

ALEXANDER BULLARD.

Clay Valley P. O., Robeson Co., June 6. 14*4w

STRAYED,

FROM my place six miles below Bennettsville, Marlboro' District, S. C., about the 20th ultimo, a dark colored mare MULE, nearly black, small size, has a scar in the face between the eyes and nose; a good looking Mule for its size, being in fine keeping when it left. The Mule was seen in the neighborhood of Red Bluff, in this District, near the N. C. line, a day or two after it left, and is therefore supposed to be wandering in some of the border counties.

I will compensate any person who will be so obliging as to stop the Mule, and either send it to me or keep it and inform me by letter, directed to Bennettsville, S. C. JAMES T. JOHN.

Bennettsville, S. C., June 1. 14*3t

CAUTION!

A MAN calling his name ISAAC R. SPICEBERGEN, who has been recently travelling or peddling in the County of Richmond, has obtained a Note against the subscriber for the amount of Thirty-seven Dollars and perhaps some cents, drawn six months after date. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as I am determined not to pay it, for the reason that I did not receive value.

JOHN WALACE.

Springfield, June 1, 1857. 14-*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term 1857.

Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Nancy Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, Elmira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins, Ann Eliza Hopkins, Nelson Harris and Eli Russell, *versus* Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Callier A. Steed, Sion P. Steed, Pernell Skeen and wife Adaline, Sam'l Kendall and wife Martha, Wiley Steed and wife Nancy, Thomas L. Steed, Frederick Steed, and Nelson Steed.

Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that all the above named Defendants, except Nelson Steed, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said non-resident Defendants be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, to this Petition, or it will be heard ex parte and taken pro confesso.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in Feb'y 1857, and 81st of American Independence.

16*6] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17. 95*3t

NOTICE.

Plank Road Stock for Sale.

ON Friday the 3d day of July, 1857, at the Store of Camp Foundry, I shall sell for cash (unless otherwise ordered) the following Stock in the Cross Graham Plank Road, viz: Two Shares subscribed by John Dixon, Two Shares subscribed by Joshua Dixon, Two Shares subscribed by Solomon Allen, One Share subscribed by John Stout of Henry, and Three Shares subscribed by David Dixon, being the Stock of the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company.

JOHN STAFFORD, Agent.

May 28, 1857. 11-4w

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY
Profitable and Honorable Employment.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an Agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and a man of like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp for return letter,

WM. A. KINSLOW.

Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa. Post Office.

June 13. 14-3m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated in the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys Den," the very noted place in the revolutionary war. The Springs command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the traveling public, and during the summer season a stage runs from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the 1st day of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	15 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	50 cts
" " " week,	2 00
" " " month,	6 00

PYLADES SMALLS, Sup't.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-tf18

Robeson County Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale NINETY-ONE ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, lying on the East side Lumber River, and adjoining the lands of James McEachin, Peter A. McEachin and others. The land is located in a moral, enterprising neighborhood. It is very well timbered, and is surpassed by no land in this section of country for agricultural purposes.

Persons wishing to purchase a small *cultivated* farm are invited to *call over* and see for themselves.

ANGUS GILCHRIST.

Gilpolis, Robeson Co., N. C., May 23. 12*4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, on the 20th day of May 1857, taken Letters of Administration according to law on the estate of William J. McDiarmid, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make payment immediately.

D. W. McLEAN, Administrator.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 25th day of June next, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Mrs. McDiarmid, near Floral College, the perishable property belonging to the estate of Wm. J. McDiarmid, dec'd, consisting of one first rate Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, Rockaway and Harness, one Family Carriage and Harness, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given; bond with approved security will be required. Sale to continue from day to day until sold or disposed of.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will sell one fire-proof Safe, nearly new, and other articles too tedious to mention. Same conditions as above.

D. W. McLEAN, Adm'r.

May 28, 1857. 12-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

Original Attachment,—Levied on 124 Acres of Land more or less.

Green Lissenby, William Crowder, T. Redfearn & Co., John Stacy & Co., vs. Holden S. Lissenby.

IN these cases it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has removed himself beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the property levied on condemned to be sold for plaintiffs' claims.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

12-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

John G. Smith, Adm'r of Elizabeth Bittle vs. John H. Bittle, Mary Hutchison, Catharine Lockh